CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,605—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
P.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th Feb.
† GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	15th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	4220	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th "
P.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
P.V.L. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5997	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th "
P.M.L. ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Moule	18th "
P.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	25th "
P.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked P.M.) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Managon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,361	350	7th Feb. 96
GISELA	A. Mitts	4,953	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA		3,185	350	21st Feb. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
S.S. VINCENZO FLORIO ..... 5th March 1896
S.S. Duca BALDUINO ..... 2nd April 1896
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at each Port, remaining it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 6th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 6, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.	
OCEANIEN	4259	C. Schmitz	21st March	1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5639	C. Delacroix	18th April	"
ARA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May	"
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June	"
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July	"
MELBOURNE	4060	C. Bourdon	8th August	"

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SALAZIE	C. Chevalier	4,255	12th Feb. 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipping at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
The s.s. "ALPHEE" will LEAVE, on or about the 12th February.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
The s.s. LA SEYNE will leave Bombay on 11th February for KURRACHEE, ADEN and MARSEILLES in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. Low rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th February, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 8th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th February, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about the 13th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, about the 11th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, about the 11th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "CHANDA," 2,028 tons, about the 15th February, calling at Mahe (Seychelles,) Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th February, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. MUTTRA	4,641	On or about the 28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd January, 1896. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.
THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.
THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household standby.
IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."
AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."
AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.
IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.
AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.
Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.
Prepared only by
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ELECTROPLATE AND SILVER GOODS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR
SPLENDID STOCK IN THIS DEPARTMENT.
WEDDING GIFTS. | CHRISTENING PRESENTS. | BIRTHDAY GIFTS.
GOODS FROM THE BEST MAKERS ONLY.
LATEST DESIGNS!!
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.
NEW MACHINERY having been Erected, we are now Bottling our Waters at the high pressure of 150 lb. to the square inch, which is 30 lbs. higher than the pressure usually used.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GORGINA. A Harmless and most efficacious application for Ringworm and all Skin diseases. Per Jar, Ans. 8.
BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA:—Temple House, Camp, & Beodhwar Peth, City.
MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.
FOUNDED 1848.
FINANCIAL POSITION,
31ST DECEMBER, 1894.

ASSETS	£ 5,536,659
ANNUAL INCOME	£ 1,012,786
PAYMENT TO POLICYHOLDERS	£12,173,703

GRESHAM'S INDIAN RATES are exceptionally Low, and no Debts are added to Policies, thus avoiding Complicated Tables.
Compare the Rates before Insuring elsewhere.
There is nothing desirable in the Life Assurance System which this Society does not provide Cheaply and Profitably.
OPINIONS:
"The Gresham has made for itself a name and a fame in Europe second to none."—"Walford's Insurance Cyclopedia."
It looks as if the office was destined to become a historical one in magnitude, progress, and popularity."—"Agents' Journal" (April, 1895).
"The exceptionally fine business organization possessed by this successful Company has been employed with most gratifying results in the past year."—"Commercial World" (May, 1895).
Policies issued in Rupees and paid in Rupees.
Proposal Forms and full information may be had from the Undersigned.
Liberal Terms to Agents and Canvassers, who may apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.
LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, LADIES' TRUNKS, TROOPSHIP TRUNKS, LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES, GLADSTONE, ODD KIT, HAND, AND CASH BAGS.
HOLD-ALLS, CORK MATTRESSES, HAT CASES, TRAVELLING BATHS, &c., &c.
DECK-CHAIRS—30 Varieties.
FROM Rs. 3-8 EACH.
THORPE AND CO.,
THE TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS,

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE WATER! PURE WATER!!
ERNEST HART, F. R. C. S., &c., &c.,
CHAIRMAN of the National Health Society, writes in the *NINETEENTH CENTURY*, on "CHOLERA, and OUR PROTECTION AGAINST IT":—"Physicians acting privately or as SANITARY COMMISSIONERS have collected in twenty-five years a vast mass of information ALL TENDING TO TEACH THE ONE LESSON, that polluted water supply, pollution of the soil, and water-logging are the conditions which lead to the extension of Cholera and other kindred diseases. REMOVE THESE SOURCES, and the preventible diseases which are the effect of them are diminished or extinguished."
KEMP'S NEW STANDARD WATER-FILTER
FILLED WITH THEIR ANTI-GERM MEDIUM
Is one of the best and simplest purifiers of water.
1 GALLON SIZE.....Rs. 12 | 2 GALLON SIZE.....Rs. 17 8
KEM AND CO., LD., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.
HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.
OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.
Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.
RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.
HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S
SALE.
200 PAIRS
CREAM MADRAS CURTAINS.
3½ Yards Long Usual price ..... Rs. 8-8.
Half-price ..... Rs. 4-4.
CALL AND SEE THIS.
GREAT BARGAIN.

SERRAVALLO'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE, THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ROPES! ROPES!! ROPES!!!
FOR Plain and Fancy-Coloured Ropes for Punkahs, apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 875 per year. Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
(Landhaus Birkenfeld, Wesel-am-Rhein, Germany.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wasta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.....Rs. 4.
Packing and Postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS,

ROYAL MENAGERIE.

It looks nice and we like a success; the Public Endorse our worth.

EVERY ACT ENCORED.

EVERY ARTISTE PLEASING.

NOTHING LIKE THEM EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY.

THE LARGE AUDIENCE PRESENT

Were amazed and dumbfounded. Never before in the annals of amusement has so much genuine enthusiasm and applause been accorded to any Artistes.

WE MAKE NO MISTAKES.

ALWAYS GREAT, NOW GREATER.

EVERY EVENING AT 9 P. M.

LOCATION OF OUR PAVILION ON THE MAIDAN.

Doors open at 8 P.M. Commence at 9 P.M.

The sale of Seats open at MITCHELL'S Cigar Store, Medows Street, Daily.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price to the 1 and 2 Rupee Seats.

FIRST FAMILY MATINEE,

SATURDY. 8TH FEBRUARY.

Doors open at 3 P.M. Commence at 4 P.M. Children half price to all parts.

CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative. ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

PATRONS: T. E. LORD & LADY SANDHURST,

THE OPERA BURLESQUE,

ENTITLED

"ELIZABETH R.,"

Will be repeated by the above Club on

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY,

IN AID OF

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL,

AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE,

Introducing the latest Popular Airs and Dances.

OVER 30 PERFORMERS.

Orchestra .....ROYAL IRISH STRING BAND.
Musical Director ...Mr. HENDERSON.

Overture: 9-0 P.M. Carriages: 11-30 P.M.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES:

Stalls and Dress Circle .....Rs. 3.
Back Seats and Gallery .....Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform admitted Half-price to the Re. 1 Seats.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

WILL BE OPENED

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

AT THE

SECRETARIAT

ON THURSDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

AT 5-30 P. M.

THE EXHIBITION WILL BE OPEN DAILY

From 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

Season Ticket 3 Rupees.

The Society's Conversazione will be held on 12th February, at 9-30 p.m., at the Secretariat.

THE THESPIAN CLUB.

PATRON—H. E. THE GOVERNOR

Will produce at the

GAIETY THEATRE

ON

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, THE 11TH AND 14TH FEBRUARY,

AT 9-15 P.M., AND

ON

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, THE 15TH FEB.

AT 3-30 P.M.

THE ABSURDLY FUNNY

ECCENTRICITY

IN 3 ACTS,

THE WEDDING MARCH,

BY

W. S. GILBERT.

NEW SCENERY! NEW DRESSES!!
MUSIC!! DANCING!!

Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

PRICES:

Stalls and Seats in Boxes .....Rs. 4
Second Seats .....,, 2
Back Seats .....,, 1

For the Matinee on Saturday the price for Stalls and Seats in Boxes will be Rs. 3 only.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to back Seats.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House on TUESDAY, the 10th March, 1896, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,

C. BOILEAU, Secretary.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

Chinchpoogly. (Sd.) H. STUBER.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

T. FRASER, Acting Agent.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 100 BALES GOOD KHANGAUM COTTON.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, in the go-down of Dawjee Vassonjee by order of Gungaram Chubildas, and on account and at the risk of Ichharam Hurjeewundas—

100 bales good Khangaum cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road Malabar Hill, opposite the bungalow of Sir Jehanghir Readymoney, the surplus valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture made by Benjamin and others, nearly new cottage piano by Rose and Co. drawing-room fountain, Hink's lamps, supported on figures with pillars, velvet framed pier glasses, fancy table ornaments, handsome pictures, Poona-made strong tonga, powerful bay horses, harness, garden plants, &c., the property of BUGWANDAS NAROTUMDASS, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahim, opposite the Scottish Orphanage, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware and glassware, fancy table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, Brussels' carpets, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, etc., the property of C. H. Janier, Esq.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

3 cases containing an Ice machine.
1 maho any square pianoforte by Richard Lipp.
2 English iron safes on stands.
1 English grinding machine.
1 large size musical box with bell and drum.
1 gold hunting watch by Webster Cornhill, London.
1 35" mercador stove or cooking range with 2 hot closets 26" high covings and plate rack with 4 rings for holding cooking utensils.
1 case 3½ doz. hammocks.
2 cases, 28 doz. glass arms,
A quantity of household furniture consisting of sofas chairs, camp and writing tables, marble table and teapoys, cabinet, ornament stands, cots, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, meat-safe, clothes basket, glass and crockery ware, etc.
A number of zinc-wire and tin double-seated perambulators.
On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Leander from London—
318, W. L. and Co. 1 and 3, 2 bales each about 5 cwts. white spun yarn damaged by sea-water.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF COFFIN FURNITURE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. on account and at the risk of Messrs. W. H. Brewer and Co.

3 cases of coffin furniture, consisting of fringes, tassels, plumes, brassware, wreath cases, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINES AND PRESSES. ENGLISH AND GUJRATI TYPES, TYPE FOUNDRY, AND ACCESSORIES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. D. Lukmidas and Co. the whole of the machines, types, &c., of the Standard Printing Press, consisting of double royal cylinder machine and 36 in. cutting machine by Payne and Sons, Ropicups' and Co.'s first quality royal and foolscap presses, galley press, and ink rag table F. Ulmer's half sheet demy treadle machines, demy size stereo apparatus complete, treadle saw bench, small card hand machine, cylinder galley pres paging, perforating, and ruling machines, standing presses, furnaces, lead and rule cutters, iron and brass composing sticks, zinc galleys, brass sine and wooden page galleys of various sizes, chases of all sizes, English heading pea in great varieties, pica, small, pica, long-primer, bourgeois, brevier, and minion types, Gujrati pica, pica black, great primer, 2, 3 and 4 line pica and long-primer types, Hughes' and Kimber's type casting-machine, mould, gauges, English, Gujrati and Marathi matrics and punches, borders, type-cases, cuts, and other materials, galley and chase, ranks, stock, cases, compositors' stools, tables, benches, cupboards, &c., &c., too numerous to detail.

The date of sale will be fixed hereafter, of which due notice will be given, and the property will be on view a week before the sale. Catalogues will be printed.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th February, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Goods Depot of G. I. P. Railway, by order of the concerned—

Ex-Amragti to Colaba.

33 full-pressed bales cotton damaged by fire and water.
Ex Malkapur to Colaba, invoice No. 39 of 27-12-95, consigned to Thakersee Jeevraj.
13 full-pressed bales cotton damaged by fire and water.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

18 cases Italian claret.
18 cases Italian wine.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong-built glass-fronted brougham.
1 C B chesnut galloway, 6 years, 14 hands, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 bay waler gelding, aged, 15 hands, going in saddle and harness.
1 light chesnut waler, going in single and double harness, very quiet.
1 handsome strong English-built victoria, in very gold order, by "Windower."
1 handsome strong grey waler mare, aged, goes in single and double harness, very quiet.
1 bay waler gelding, aged, goes in harness.
1 strong-built office, shigram with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HINK'S NEW TABLE AND HANGING KEROSINE LAMPS.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tamarind Lane, Fort, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor—

One invoice of Hink's table and hanging kerosine lamps, reading lamps, bracket lamps with mirror, hall lanterns, wall lamps, glass founts, fancy globes, green shades, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW FRENCH FOLDING HARMONIUMS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of the concerned—

H. C. 120-1 case 8 quite new French folding harmoniums.

The above are now on view and will be sold singly to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Dr. Govindrao Bhawoo Prabhat, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Sucoram Heerjee the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in an cart known as Curwady, Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 269 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 36, new No. 2113, old Survey No. 384, and new Survey No. 7906, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Ward D under No. 398 and Street No. 4, bounded on the east by a passage of the cart aforesaid, on the west and north by the property belonging to Tribhowandas Bhaidas, and on the south by the property of Manibhai Rajpore Karson, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. W. P. SAYERS, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at Sankli Street, Byculla, the personal effects, household furniture, jewellery, old coins, postage stamps, and very valuable library, comprising Early Records of Travel, Manners and Customs of the People of India and the East, with rare engravings and maps, works on Natural History, Voyages and Travels and Miscellaneous Literature, by Standard Authors. A magnificent set of Mrs. Inchbald's "The Theatre," British, Modern, and Old Plays, &c., &c.

Catalogues of books are published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—Jewellery, stamps and coins can be seen at Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors, at their office, at Tamarind Lane, Fort.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th February, 1896.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,

No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HARMONIUM, IRON SAFES, PLANO, GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, consisting of dining-tables, chairs, easy chairs, sofas, marble-top dressing and washing tables, sideboards, cupboards, almirahs, chest of drawers, cottage piano, harmonium, 1 on safe, piano, pictures, double and single iron and wood bedsteads, jewellery, consisting of diamond rings, earrings, buttons and bangles necklaces, loose diamonds, ruby emeralds, pearl scarf-pins, gold chains, brooches, and best gold and silver watches, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, 7th February, 1896.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

NOTICES.

ANY BUSINESS FIRMS in Bombay wishing to have their Telegraphic Address and the code employed, entered in LLOYD'S REGISTER of BRITISH and FOREIGN SHIPPING will kindly communicate with the undersigned:—

Shipowners, Shipbuilders, Boiler-makers, Engineers, or Insurance Agents, or Brokers, or any firms having direct business with Shipping are separately entered in the Register without charge.

A. C. CLARK,
Surveyor to Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

Bombay, 4th February, 1896.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of the undermentioned Articles of purely Indian manufacture in such quantities as may be required during the official year 1896-97.

(1) Cloths, serges, flannels, drill, grey and twill Cotton and Pattis for the annual Clothing of the Army.
(2) Service Clothing Materials, including Khaki Cloth for Coats and Paijamas, &c.
(3) Articles of Embroidery, such as Gold Laces Braids and Cords together with embroidered badges and Shoulder Straps, Gold Stods, &c., &c.

Tenders should be submitted in duplicate on Printed Forms which are obtainable at this office, and Tenders for Articles detailed in paras 1 and 3 above must be accompanied by two-yard samples of the materials tendered for and in case of pattis one pair.

Tenders will be opened by the undersigned at noon on Monday, the 17th February 1896, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

Any further information required may be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipur.

A. C. TOKER, COLONEL,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Alipur; Calcutta, the 23rd January, 1896.

WANTED.

DOVETON PROTESTANT COLLEGE, VEPERY, MADRAS.

WANTED, a PRINCIPAL, for the Doveton College. Must be a Protestant and Graduate of an English University. Minimum Salary 500 Rs. per mensem. Further particulars and qualifications required, may be had from the Undersigned.

J. CHATTERTON,
Honorary Secretary.

Madras, 24th January, 1896.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

THE only WINES which have a Government Guarantee for being Pure Grape Juice, SOLD AT GROWERS' RATES, are the best Wines imported in India. Trial solicited.

For Particulars and Prices apply to

THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT,
Commercial Museum Agency,
S. J. TELLERY & Co., Agents,
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CHAMPAGNES,

SHIPPED BY

MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,

Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.

(ESTABLISHED 1743.)

DRY IMPERIAL.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 90
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... ,, 96

USED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

LEBEAU.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. Pints ..... ,, 74

This Wine is supplied to H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS,

A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 56
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... ,, 60

Fresh Consignments of the above to Hand.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
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51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),

BOMBAY.

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TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 8-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.

(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins .....Rs. 10-8 per box of 250
Vevey Flor Finas... ,, 6-8 ,, 100
Vevey Courts ..... ,, 6-0 ,, 120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, AND "BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By Direct Importation.

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Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
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Copies will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

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THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

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USE OUR

LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS AND SODA WATER MACHINES,

IN BARRACKS,
ON THE MARCH,
IN CAMP,
IN PEACE,
AND IN WAR.

THEY WERE USED IN THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.
IN THE BLACK HILLS AND IN THE CHIN HILLS.
THE SOLDIERS SWEAR BY THEM.

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SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemical physiology, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether caused by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste of over-strain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night distributances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness from plexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; while married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6½, of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from MAYELL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL £554,907 10s

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

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J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

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BANKS.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel Gymkhana, Fancy Dress Dance, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: Orphean Dramatic Club's Performance, 9 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Departure of I. M. S. Canning and I. M. S. Minto.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel Address to young men by the Rev. C. F. Reeve, of Poona, 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, at 4-30, this afternoon.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—There will be a race to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon for ships' boats as usual. Entries close at noon on the day of the race.

POLICE APPOINTMENT.—Mr. W. R. Jones, the eldest son of the late Superintendent Jones, has been enrolled in the Bombay Police Force, and is posted as a Constable in the Government Dockyard.

A DILAPIDATED HOUSE.—A five-storeyed house, situated at 2nd Bhoiwada Street, showed a large crack in the wall on the fifth floor of the building, causing great alarm amongst the tenants, who vacated it on Wednesday evening.

SOCIAL REFORM LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Bal Vedvajjan Sabha, a public lecture on "Social Reform" will be delivered by Mr. Keshav Hari Powdwal, at the Nana's Marathi School, Kandewadey, on Sunday, at 3 p.m., when Mr. Ganesh Ramchandra Chandorker, B.A., will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore and Hong Kong, per extra s. s. Letimbro, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Verawal, Mangrol, Porebander, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

SENDING A FALSE TELEGRAM TO GOA.—In the report of the proceedings of the above case the Chief Presidency Magistrate's decision should read as under:—His Worship remarked that he would not be justified in framing a charge in absence of further evidence, and if he did so, it would be like framing a charge on sympathetic grounds.

THE NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., has been pleased to give to the Bombay Native General Library a donation of Rs. 1,000 on condition that the amount be kept intact, and the annual interest accruing from it be used for buying books. The donation is in memory of the late Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit.

A CHILD BURNT.—On Wednesday last, a Purdasi lad, aged one year and nine months, residing with his parents, who keep a shop for parched grain at Gilder Street, while playing in the shop, accidentally fell against the hot oven, burning his left side, arm, and leg. The child was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	En Route	Rosenstein
Overture	Hungaria	Bela
Selection	Falka	Chassaigne
Song	Adieu, Marie	Adams
Fantasia	A Musical Bouquet	Gassner
Valse	Soirées Fleuri	Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A LOVING PAIR.—Radha, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five, residing with her husband, Luxmon Myaji, at Elphinstone Road, was, on Wednesday evening, taken to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the left fore-arm, caused by a blow from a stick, alleged to have been dealt by her husband in a quarrel he had with her on the previous day. The woman, who has been detained in the hospital, declined to sign any complaint against her husband, stating that she received the injury by an accidental fall against a box in her room, notwithstanding that two witnesses in her house saw the assault committed on her by her husband.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A MAHOMEDAN LAD.—A Mahomedan lad, named Mahomed Dada, aged three, has been reported missing from the house of his father since Tuesday, but up to yesterday no trace of the lad could be obtained, although the divisional and the detective police have been making every effort to trace his whereabouts. "Battaki" was beaten throughout the town, information circulated, ships watched, five thousand hand-bill distributed, and the search despatched to Karachi by the father and other relatives of the lad at their own expense. It is supposed, the lad, who had no ornaments on his person, must have been concealed by some alleged enemies for foul play.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. De Lima, pleader, appeared on behalf of his client, Daniel Sebastian Gracias, and three other Portuguese, all directors of a Portuguese Death Benefit Association, called "The Uniao Chinchinese Mutua Beneficencia," having its office at Mazagon, and applied for summonses against Mingue! Antone D'Silva, Ignacio Mingue! Ratoo, and Joao Louis Antao, charging them with making use of defamatory statements against the complainants at a meeting of the members of the Association, held on Sunday last, at its office in Mazagon. The magistrate granted summonses, and made them returnable on the 14th instant.

SUICIDE OF A MAHOMEDAN LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Tandel Street regarding the death of Hoosein Vallee, a Mahomedan labourer, aged twenty-five years, residing with his brother at that locality. Deceased used to supply water to the labourers working at the bone-crushing factory at Frere Road, and whatever wages he earned he used to squander away, and did not contribute anything towards the household expenses. He was consequently very often remonstrated by his brother, but he desisted, who was a rather hot-tempered man, would not listen to the advice of his brother. About 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, deceased was leaving the house, when he was scolded by his brother for keeping himself out until late hours. Deceased notwithstanding left home and did not return again. About 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, a gardener employed in the Khoja Dargah at Tandel Street, while watering plants in the compound, saw the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water in the well, and informed the police. The body was removed from the well and was identified by his brother. There were, no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Shantaram Sadanund, a time-keeper in the employ of the G.I.P. Railway, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with aiding and abetting Soondra, a sandal, in the commission of the offence of theft of Rs. 250 in cash and pieces of wearing apparel, the property of Marootee Gopal, a hawker, residing at Coombharwada. Mr. Furdoonji S Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, conducted the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Velinker, pleader. Mr. Taleyarkhan, in stating the facts of the case, said that on the 7th May, 1895, the complainant and his wife went to Mahaluximi to open a shop at a fair which was to be held there for about a week, leaving Soondra, who is the sister-in-law of the complainant, in charge of the house. On the 15th idem, complainant and his wife returned from the fair, when they found the door of the house had been secured with a lock, and Soondra missing. They made inquiries of the neighbours and learnt that Soondra had left the house, a few days previous to their return, leaving the key of the lock with them. Complainant opened the door, and on entering the place discovered the theft. A report was made to the police and Soondra was arrested at Kalyan in the house of the accused, Shantaram. Soondra then stated that she had given the money to Shantaram, who had absconded, and was nowhere to be found. Soondra was then placed before the magistrate and on a conviction was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment. Her abettor in the commission of the offence could not be traced until January last, when he came to Bombay and surrendered himself up to the police. The woman Soondra having already been convicted, she was a competent witness to give evidence in the case, and she was, therefore, brought in court from the jail. After the evidence of this accomplice and other witnesses had been recorded, the accused in making a statement said that he took away Soondra, but that he had no knowledge about the money. The clothing found with Soondra belonged to her. Mr. Velinker, in defending his client, said that the evidence of Soondra, who was the accomplice, being not corroborated by any independent testimony it should not believed at all. In such cases the evidence of an accomplice should be taken with great precaution. The story of the prosecution was entirely false, inasmuch as the alleged stolen money had not been recovered from the house of the accused, who had no opportunity to conceal it. The accused's absence from Bombay was due to sickness, and that his absence should not be considered as a sufficient justification for a conviction. It was not likely that the complainant, who was a hawker, would keep Rs. 250 in cash in his house, and not use it in trade. The complainant's calling was not such a profitable concern as to enable him to lay by Rs. 250 in his house. The pleader considered the case was a got-up one, and asked the court under the circumstances to discharge his client. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that there was no reason why the evidence of an accomplice in this case should be discredited. The argument forwarded by Mr. Velinker regarding the credibility of an accomplice was not applicable to the present case. The accused's absence from Bombay for six months was very suspicious, and not satisfactorily accounted for. The evidence clearly established the guilt of the accused. Considering the position of the man and the circumstances of the case, his Worship sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and fined him Rs. 200.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy presided at the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday. The following cases were heard before his lordship and a common jury:—

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION OF HOONDIES.

Vithal Ramchandra, alias Narayen Ramchandra was charged with having, on the 3rd November last criminally misappropriated two hoondies for Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,000. Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case for the prosecution were these. Sewjeeram Sallegram, moonim of a Marwaree firm at Sehore, received three hoondies from the firm of Motilal Panalal at Bhopal, and sent them on 31st October last to the Bombay firm of Sewjeeram Ramnath. One of them was a hoondie for Rs. 1,500, dated 31st October, and another for Rs. 1,000, dated 2nd November. It was the custom of native merchants to postdate hoondies in this manner. Succaram Vithaldas, moonim of the Bombay firm of Sewjeeram Ramnath, received a letter from the Sehore firm advising that three hoondies for Rs. 2,900 were sent to Bombay, one for Rs. 1,500, another for Rs. 1,000, and a third for Rs. 400. Not having received the hoondies, Succaram sent a telegram on the 6th November, stating that the hoondies had not been received. It appeared that, on the 2nd November, Sewmookroy Savantram, partner in the firm of Manraj Rambakhs in Bombay, saw the hoondie for Rs. 1,500, which was presented for payment to the goomasta of his firm. It was payable to "sha," that is the bearer at sight. It was payable to Vishnuchandra Satya, residing in Lodoo Ram's hotel, above Hardyal Kedarmull's shop. An entry was made, and Rs. 1,500 were sent the same day to the address above indicated, but Ramchandra could not be found. On the 3rd November, the money was sent again to the same address, and was paid to the prisoner, who represented himself to be Ramchandra Satya. The moonim of the firm having had his suspicion aroused from a description of the prisoner, sent his servant back to fetch the prisoner to him or to get back the money. The prisoner then went to the firm's place, and was told to return the money or to give security. He offered to show the persons to whom he had paid the monies for goods purchased, and the moonim accompanied prisoner to Pydhonee to satisfy himself. Prisoner then asked the moonim to accompany him to Null Bazaar; but the latter refused to do so and threatened to get prisoner arrested. The prisoner suddenly became giddy and fell down. The moonim reported the matter to a policeman, who arrested the prisoner and took the parties to Inspector Stanford, who went with prisoner to a house at Null Bazaar, where he found Rs. 1,350, the proceeds of the hoondie, under a mattress, a sum of Rs. 100 and the hoondie for Rs. 1,000 on the prisoner's person; and another small sum of Rs. 50 was recovered from another part of the prisoner's room. It appeared that the hoondie for Rs. 1,000 was presented for payment on the 3rd November at the place of business of another Marwaree firm in Bombay, but payment was refused in consequence of information received by the moonim in regard to the other hoondis for Rs. 1,500.

Evidence was called for the prosecution.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner, in answer to the court, said he was given the two hoondies by his master, named Gannee, at his place at Colaba. He (prisoner) showed them to a Marwaree hotel-keeper, who said he would cash them for him. In the evening the money for the hoondie for Rs. 1,500 was brought to the hotel, and prisoner, not knowing the practice regarding hoondies, received the money, and, in the evening, handed it to his master. The latter paid him Rs. 50 in advance on account of his pay for three months. The real culprits had escaped, and he (prisoner) was placed in the dock, although he had told the true story of the case to the police.

Mr. Scott, in summing up the evidence, rand the statement of the hotel keeper, from which it appeared clearly that the prisoner represented that the hoondies belonged to him. The hotel-keeper presented the hoondies, but it was not paid at once. The practice of shroffs was, when a native hoondie was presented, to register the hoondie, and to send their own man with the money in the evening, in order to satisfy themselves that the payee was a respectable man and lived in a respectable locality. Having at first represented himself to be the owner of the hoondies, the prisoner now said that he cashed the hoondie for his master, and that he received Rs. 50 in advance on account of his pay. It was unfortunate that Mr. Webb, the committing magistrate, had discharged the two other persons who were concerned in the plot, for it was clear that they had divided the spoil among themselves; but that circumstance did not avail the prisoner. The learned counsel said the evidence was so clear for a conviction that he would not take up any further time of the jury.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, in addressing the jury for the defence, said the essence of the charge in this case was a dishonest intention. If the jury believed the complainant, there must be a conviction; and if they did not believe him, the prisoner must be acquitted. The learned counsel said the real culprits were the man Gannee, and the other man, named Balcrishna, who were mentioned in the course of the enquiry. The prisoner's conduct throughout the transaction was consistent with perfect innocence. He got the hoondie from his master Gannee; and not being acquainted with Bombay, he entrusted the hoondie to his hotel-keeper for the purpose of being cashed. It was clear upon the evidence that he could not have had at the time a dishonest intention, for the transaction was carried out in the most open way. If the jury had any doubt as to the guilt of Gannee and Balcrishna in this matter, it must be dispelled by the evidence of Inspector Stanford, who admitted that the prisoner told him the whole of the story, whereas Gannee and Balcrishna denied all knowledge of the transaction. Nearly all the money for the hoondie was found in the house where Gannee and Balcrishna were, whereas only Rs. 50 were found with the prisoner, which formed his pay in advance for three months as he had explained.

His lordship, in summing up the whole case, said it was in evidence that the prisoner showed the two hoondies for Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,000 to the hotel-keeper, who presented the former hoondie to the Marwaree firm. The Marwaree had a suspicion, and demanded security or repayment from the prisoner. The other hoondie for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 50 were found with the prisoner, the rest of the money for the hoondie for Rs. 1,500 was found in a house in Cowasjee Patel Tank Street. The main question for the jury, as the learned counsel for the defence had properly put it, was whether the prisoner had a dishonest intention. Of that intention the jury must judge from the man's acts. If he was Gannee's servant, he might have called evidence to show that he was; but he had not done so. He did not tell the Marwaree shroff that he was only cashing the hoondie for his master Gannee. When the Marwaree asked prisoner for a reference, the latter did not not say at once that he was only cashing the hoondie for his master, or take him to his master. The prisoner's story in this court was different from his former story. If the jury believed that the prisoner was only an innocent servant, they should acquit him. If they discelieved his story, they must find him guilty. How much Gannee or Balcrishna were mixed up with the matter had nothing to do with the present enquiry. It was unfortunate that the magistrate let off those two men; but with that they had nothing to do at present.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned into court, when the foreman stated that the jury were divided in opinion, five being for guilty, and four for not guilty.

His lordship asked if he could give further advice on any point.

The foreman said the jury would like to know if the prisoner knew that the transaction was of a "shady" nature, he would be guilty.

His lordship said the jury were judges of the facts; and they must judge of the man's intention from his acts. His lordship told the jury to retire again and come to a verdict.

On returning into court in about three-quarters of an hour, the foreman said that eight of the jury were for a verdict of guilty, and one for a verdict of acquittal.

His lordship accepted the verdict of the majority.

In passing sentence, his lordship said he agreed with the verdict of the majority of the jury. How far Gannee and Balcrishna were mixed up, it was impossible to say; but that the prisoner had a dishonest intention, his lordship had no doubt in his mind. He sentenced the prisoner to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE SEQUEL TO A DRINKING BOUT.

Narayen Sabbajee and Balla Arjoon, Marathas, were charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Babajee Gopall, Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not defended by counsel.

The facts of the case were briefly these. On Sunday, the 29th December last, the deceased, who was employed as a master in the Alexandra Mills, went to the house of a woman named Krishnee, a muccadum of female employes in the mill. It was stated that he went there about 4 p.m., at the invitation of Krishnee. Other mill-hands came there, making six men in all, including the two prisoners. Two bottles of liquor were sent for; and after drinking a row occurred. A concertina was brought, and the deceased played upon it and sang. The second accused attempted to strike the deceased with a stick; and both the accused kicked the deceased several times in his abdomen. Abuse was freely indulged in. The drinking bout continued till about 10 p.m., The second accused again kicked the deceased in the abdomen. Deceased had taken three or four glasses. After being struck, the deceased and some others went downstairs to fight. About 10 p.m., the deceased, who got ill, was carried home by a man on his back. He complained to his wife of much pain in the abdomen. Some fomentations were applied, but the deceased got worse, and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital on a Tuesday, and died there the following day. There were no external signs of violence, but an autopsy shewed a wound in the bowels with a rupture.

Some witnesses were examined for the prosecution and the court adjourned till this (Friday) morning.

A CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Aboo Ayub, keeper of a billiard saloon, appeared before Mr. W. Webb to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Ismael Joosab, a Khoja. Mr. Dinshaw D. Davur, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant while Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. It appears from the evidence of the complainant that, at one o'clock, on the morning of the 6th of January last, he was returning home from a wedding party with a friend, when he was accosted by Aboo at the end of the Khoja Moholla. Without any warning the latter rushed upon the former, and dealt him a severe blow on the head with a stick. Ismael fell down, when Aboo struck him another blow. Aboo cried out for assistance, and a policeman responded to the call, but on seeing the policeman approach accused ran away, leaving the stick behind. Complainant said that he was not on good terms with accused, who was fined Rs. 20 a say previous by Mr. Webb, for disorderly behaviour and assault upon another person. In that case complainant instructed Mr. Kapadia, pleader, on behalf of the man who was then assaulted. Accused, therefore, had a grudge against the complainant on that account.

Mr. Davur called Mr. Kapadia, pleader, who went into the witness-box. Mr. De Souza drew his worship's attention that Mr. Kapadia was all the while in the court, whereas every witness had to go out when the case was being heard.

Mr. Davur submitted that Mr. Kapadia was not going to relate the circumstances of the occurrence, but he would simply prove the motive for assault, as he (Mr. Kapadia) was instructed by the complainant in the previous case in which accused was fined.

The magistrate did not think it expedient to record Mr. Kapadia's evidence, and, therefore, Mr. Kapadia withdrew from the witness-box.

Mr. De Souza then addressed the court on behalf of the accused. He said that the other side had made every attempt to prejudice his Worship's mind against accused, but he was glad to say that his Worship's mind was perfectly blank on that head, and that his Worship would arrive at a decision on the facts of the case. He was surprised that a professional gentleman like Mr. Kapadia should have identified himself with a cause of this nature. His evidence was perhaps intended to prejudice the magistrate's mind, or to bring to the notice of the magistrate that the accused was previously fined. But under the code no previous conviction could be brought forward unless his Worship had made up his mind to convict the accused.

Mr. Davur stated that it was not so. The evidence of previous conviction could be produced at any stage.

Mr. De Souza, continuing, said that he was much struck with the evidence given by Dr. Mesana, who was a graduate of the Bombay University, and who should have, therefore, kept himself free and unbiassed, and should have given his evidence in such a manner as any professional gentleman could give.

Mr. Davur said that he should certainly object to Mr. De Souza criticising what he himself did not understand and speaking what was "nonsense."

Mr. De Souza: I have not given good-bye to my common-sense. I perfectly understand what I am talking about. Continuing, he said that the doctor's evidence was not worth having. He had great respect for Mr. Davur and Mr. Kapadia, but he was astonished to see that Mr. Kapadia should have so far forgotten himself and gone into the witness-box to assign motive for the assault.

Mr. DeSouza then called evidence to prove "alibi." A Portuguese gentleman went into the witness-box, and amidst much laughter he stated in Hindustani that he was "a sort of doctor," and had studied medicine at Goa. He had been summoned to attend upon the accused at his place on the night of the 6th of January. Accused was suffering from fever which was 101°, and he therefore called a medical student to assist him. (Laughter).

Mr. Davur, in addressing the court, observed that when a man has no argument, he indulges in attack upon another person, but that does not reflect credit upon him. Mr. De Souza's remarks on Dr. Mesana were conceived in "extreme bad taste." If he had applied those remarks "to a sort of doctor"—(laughter)—whom he (Mr. De Souza) had called, that would have been most appropriate. Dr. Mesana was quite right in saying that the blow was a serious one, as complainant bled profusely and nearly fainted and fell down from the effects of the loss of blood. On the very morning the Portuguese doctor was summoned to attend on the accused, he (accused) was fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Webb, and therefore it was clear that accused had property to fight over when he was sick. Besides look at the abilities of the Portuguese doctor who summoned an assistant because he thought the matter to be a serious one as the fever was so high as 101°. (Laughter.) The witnesses for the prosecution had told a succinct and actual story. Mr. De Souza, asked them not to infer that accused had dealt a blow, simply because there was a mark of assault on complainant's head. Mr. Davur submitted that they had to look to the probabilities of the case. It was nonsense to talk that it was self-inflicted. It was equally absurd that complainant should have charged a wrong party; if the blow had been dealt by another man, it was natural that malignant human nature would have been roused to wreak his vengeance upon the man who had caused the injury and not dragged in a wrong man.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the evidence left very little doubt for him to come to any other conclusion than that complainant was assaulted by the accused. His Worship, therefore, sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE DISMISSED.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATEL, 2nd Judge.

THANA BHOOTA AND OTHERS VS. GAJANAND PERSHOTAM.

MR. DADY HORMUSJI DADABHOY, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Babu Ramchandar, pleader, represented the defendant.

This was an action brought by the plaintiffs, who are Marwari money-lenders, to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 152, being the amount due on a promissory note, dated the 15th May, 1894.

It was contended on behalf of the defendant that the note sued on, was not made by the defendant, who had in the middle of the year 1892, obtained the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors Act, and that the note, though bore the signature of the defendant, yet he had passed it on a blank paper in favour of another firm of Marwaries, named Rutna Oogra and others, and not the present plaintiffs. The defendant in the year 1892 had borrowed from this firm Rs. 100 when he had passed two promissory notes, the one for Rs. 100 and another a blankpaper, and that this debt had already been inserted in the defendant's schedule at the time he had obtained his discharge.

His Honour, in disposing of the suit, said that there was not the least doubt in his mind that the note sued on, had been passed in blank to the firm of Rutna Oogra and Co., and not to the present plaintiffs. Simultaneously with the other note for Rs. 100 produced in court by that firm, both the notes were so very alike, that the paper was the same and that the signatures also did resemble, but there was an additional circumstance patent on the note sued on, which was fatal to the plaintiffs' case and that was the endorsement on the note, which was in the same writing and was in the same ink as on the companion note, but it had been tampered with so as to disturb its appearance. The Court, under the circumstances dismissed the suit, and certified professional costs of the defendant's pleader.

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While wishing you and your family a happy and prosperous New Year, I shall be enraptured with joy if Providence showers His choicest blessings upon you and your family, by lifting up your present status. At present I am employed by Messrs. ——, as an assistant invoice clerk. My salary is only Rs. 15 but I have gone up this year to Hysenic Intermediate as advised by Mr. —— who gave me your address. As I am very desirous of entering the Municipal line, I shall consider it a piece of favour conferred upon me, if you will kindly condescend to introduce me to Mr. ——, who is on furlough now.

In the long run I with my fullest confidence hope that you will be crowned with success in every one of your undertakings in the wisely-chosen sphere of business, where "Art is long and time is fleeting." I trust that you and your family are in the best of health.

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RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codlactone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-4. MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay.

ALLEGED ILLEGALITY OF THE HOUSE-TAX IN SURAT.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT SUCCESSFUL

THE hearing of the appeal to the High Court by the Surat Municipality against a decision given in August last by Mr. V. V. Paranjpe, First-class Subordinate Jude of Surat, enjoining the Municipality against levying and recovering the house-tax from Ochhavram Jumnadas, the plaintiff in the suit, was concluded on the 29th ultimo, before the Hon. Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Manekshah Jehangirshah, appeared for the appellant, the Surat Municipality; and Mr. Basil Scott, with Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, barrister-at-law, Mr. N. V. Gokhle and Mr. N. M. Samarth, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent.

Their lordships delivered judgment on Wednesday last.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his decision, said:—The most satisfactory way to deal with this appeal is, we think, to consider the objections to the legality of the tax in question "seriatim" setting out the facts so far as they relate to the particular objection under review. This is the method that has been adopted by the Subordinate Judge against whose decree this appeal has been made, and it was the course adopted at the hearing of the appeal. We will consider therefore those objections in the order in which they have been dealt with by the Sub-Judge, and which was followed in this court as far as was possible. The history of the case is given in the Subordinate Judge in paras. 1 to 22 of his judgment, and need not be restated. The objections dealt with by the Subordinate Judge in paras. 23 to 29 have not been pressed in appeal. The necessary steps for imposing a tax are sufficiently accurately set out in para. 30 of his judgment and the first objection to be considered falls under the first of the steps that he mentions. Section 21 (1) of the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1873 begins thus: "Every Municipality desiring from time to time to impose any tax, tolls or other impost for the purposes of this Act." It was argued by Mr. Scott that in the present case there was no Municipality desirous of imposing a tax for any of the purposes of the Act, because though there was a resolution passed to impose a tax the Municipal Commissioners who passed the resolution did not themselves know for what purpose the tax was to be imposed, and he cited in support of his argument Exhibits 59, 245 (para. 15), 256, 153, 104, 218, 223 (p), 150, 152, 188, 148, 143, 79, and 69. The objection is one that was not expressly taken in the Lower Court, and, therefore, has not been dealt with there. It seems to us that it is an untenable one, because every Municipal Commissioners knew that the whole scheme of taxation was to be revised with a view to reduce some of the existing taxes and impose others in order that the town might among other benefits obtain a water-supply. The resolution of the meeting held on the 23rd November, 1892 (Exhibit 29) is conclusive on the point of desire. It is not alleged that the tax in question was sought to be imposed for any purpose contrary to or beyond those of the Act. It is next objected that the resolution above mentioned was illegal, because the scheme was proposed to be adopted at a meeting without previous notice. "The notice calling the meeting (28) does not specify the tax as the object of the meeting but only the Government Resolution (55). Section 27 of the Act of 1884 requires notice. Clause 7 does not apply to special meetings—Hiralal vs. The Thana Municipality, P. J. for 1891, p. 84. If it is a resolution that the whole of the proceedings are void also—Jo-hi Balidas vs. The Dakor Town Municipality I. L. R., 7 Bom., p. 399." This objection is dealt with by the Subordinate Judge in paras. 32 to 34 of his judgment. We agree with him in the construction he puts on clause 7 of section 27. The words "except with the permission of the presiding authority" clearly govern the whole of the rest of the clause, and, therefore, even if there were no mention of this business in the notice convening the meeting, the resolution would not be bad. We think, however, that the mention in the notice that "the Government Resolution No. 3947 of the 31st October, 1892, with the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer about the revised scheme of taxation, will be business to be transacted under the circumstances was sufficiently explicit and justified a detailed revised scheme of taxation being placed before the meeting (see Exhibits 55 and 56), and proposed for adoption. It was then open to any Commissioner to raise any objection he chose to the adoption. The resolution that was ultimately passed to adopt the scheme and to impose the tax (59) was in our opinion, valid and binding. The next objection is as to the notice required to be given under section 21. (It forms the second and third of the necessary steps set out by the Subordinate Judge in para 30.) Section 21 (1) continues thus: "Shall give notice of such intention, and shall in such notice define the nature of the tax, toll or other impost, the class of persons liable to pay the same, the rate thereto, and the amount to be imposed." Exhibit 30 is the notice actually given. It runs thus:—Exhibit 30.—Surat City Municipality Notice.—In accordance with the Resolution of the Municipality, dated the 23rd November, 1892, notice is hereby given that the following Schedule of House and Property Tax is proposed to be imposed to Appendix B. of the Municipal Rules:—Section IV.—House and Property Tax.—1. A house and property tax shall be levied on houses, factories, shops, and warehouses, on storeyard and on spaces and places used for storing property, or for trades or for manufactures or for keeping carts, livestock, etc., according to the following classification. House buildings and other properties as described above, assessed:—

				Per annum. Rs.	a.
At not less than	Rs. 500	and less than	Rs. 1,000 each	 1	8
2	Do	1,000	do 2,000 do	 2	8
3	Do	2,000	do 3,000 do	 3	8
4	Do	3,000	do 4,000 do	 4	8
5	Do	4,000	do 5,000 do	 5	8
6	Do	5,000	do 6,000 do	 6	8
7	Do	6,000	do 7,500 do	 8	0
8	Do	7,500	do 10,000 do	 10	8
9	Do	10,000	do 12,500 do	 13	0
10	Do	12,500	do 15,000 do	 15	8
11	Do	15,000	do 17,500 do	 17	0
12	Do	17,500	do 20,000 do	 20	0
13	Do	20,000	do 25,000 do	 25	8
14	Do	25,000	do 30,000 do	 30	8

Houses, buildings, and other properties assessed over Rs. 30,000, Rs. 5 for every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof; (2) the tax shall be payable by the owners or their agents. If the owner or his agent cannot be found, payment may be demanded from the occupier or occupiers; and (3) as soon as possible for the year 1893-94 and on or before 1st April in every subsequent year, a classification list shall be prepared by the managing committee of all houses, buildings, and other properties on which the tax is imposed containing—(a) The names of the street or division on which the property is situated; (b) the designation of the property either by name or number sufficient for identification; (c) the name of the owner of his agent; (d) the name of the occupier, if any; (e) the class in which it is assessed; and (f) the amount of tax assessed thereof. For purpose of framing the classification list in 1893-94 the managing committee shall employ an officer specially appointed by the Municipality. Then there follow thirty-one rules which need not be set out, and the notice thus concludes:—Objections against the imposition of the above tax will be received by the undersigned within the period of a fortnight from the date of this notice and placed thereafter before the Municipality for consideration.—By order (Sd.) Manumian B. Shaik, Secretary, Surat City Municipality. Municipal Offices, Surat, 3rd December, 1892.

It is objected that this notice is bad, because it does not state the purpose for which the tax was desired to be imposed. "The words 'such intention' include purpose. The tax-payers have a voice in the matter and ought to be able to object to the purpose. Re Eastern Counties Railway Company and Overseers of Moulton, 25 L. J. N. S. Mag. cases, p. 49. Objections cannot properly be made unless the purpose of the tax is disclosed." The Subordinate Judge has discussed this objection and allowed it for reasons set out in paras. 35 to 38. We do not agree with him. Assuming the desirability of stating the purpose we cannot hold that the law has declared it necessary to state the purpose in the notice. We think that the word "intention" means what it actually does mean, and no more—"intentioned to impose a certain tax" —and that it cannot be construed to mean "intention and purpose." We should have expected the legislature to have used these words had it considered it necessary to give notice of the purpose. It considered probably that the purpose of the tax would be known as undoubtedly it was in the present case to the inhabitants. The objections made for the tax show this clearly. Then it is objected that the notice as to amount of the tax were not sufficiently stated in the notice. "The bare statement that the tax was to be a house and property tax is sufficient. The principle on which it was to be assessed, on what rateable value it was to fall, the exemptions proposed to be allowed, the mode in which the value of the property taxed was to be arrived at, all these things ought to have been stated in the notice." This objection is discussed by the Subordinate Jude in paras. 39 to 43 of his judgment. He disallows the objection that the total amount which the tax is estimated to produce ought to have been stated in the notice, rightly holding that the word "amount" means that which the person on property will have to pay, but he allows the objection that the omission to state the principle on which the tax was to be assessed rendered the tax illegal, and that the subsequent addition defining the mode of assessment did not cure the illegality. It seems to me that there is some confusion of ideas here. The notice was that the tax was to be so much according to a certain classification, which classification dependent on the value at which the property was assessed. It was further provided that the classification lists were to be made by the managing committee, and a right of appeal was given from the decision of the managing committee. In other words it was notified that the tax to be imposed was one, the amount of which depended on the valuation of the property made in the first instance by the managing committee. That was the principle on which the tax was to be imposed and levied and the notice is clear on the point. We fail to see any omission or illegality in the notice respecting such tax as the one in the present case. As soon as the value of the property was ascertained, the amount of the tax was at once known. It was further argued that the notice under section 21 ought to have contained rules defining the mode in which the managing committee should arrive at their valuation; but section 21 (1) does not require his. No doubt it is expedient that there should be some rules, so that the managing committee should not be left guileless in the matter, but the framing of these rules seems to be an after process, which is provided for by section 32 of the Act of 1884. As a matter of fact in the present case such was done. At a general meeting held on the 23rd November, 1883, additions and amendments in the rules for the levy of the tax were passed by the Municipality. These additions and amendments were notified to the public under section 21 (1); the only objection made was considered, and the sanction of Government was obtained to them on the 8th March, 1894 (Exhibit 50). The Subordinate Judge says that on that date the whole scheme of the house and property tax consisting of sixteen rules became complete. He has, however, declared it illegal, because the scheme and rules were not all proposed and sanctioned by one and the same process at one and the same time. There is no authority for such a proposition under the Act, there is no prohibition of an amendment of the scheme of taxation, provided only the provisions of section 21 are complied with. In the present case it cannot be said that the scheme was amended. The tax was not altered either in its nature or incidence, the powers only of the managing committee were curtailed and defined. The by-laid given the power of valuing property according to any mode they chose. This was now taken away and certain rules were passed for their guidance and observance. These rules, however, as we have before said were not passed until after the provisions of section 21 had been observed, and there is no objection raised to them on the ground that these provisions were not fully complied with. We think, therefore, that they are perfectly legal and solid. The next objection falls under the fifth step mentioned in para. 30 of the judgment. Section 21 (2) provides as follows:—"Any inhabitant of the Municipal district objecting to such tax, toll or impost, may, within a fortnight from the date of the notice, send his objection in writing to the Municipality and the Municipality shall take such objection into consideration." The Subordinate Judge deals with the objection in paras. 44 and 45 of his judgment and allows it. He says the Municipality failed to consider the objections of the people in the way in which they ought to be considered. A great deal of evidence has been cited to us on the point (33, 205, 148, 236, 156, 104, 182, 168, 143, 69, 150, 195, etc.). It appears that no less than 6,213 petition bearing 10,458 signatures were sent in in reply to the notice. In accordance with a resolution passed by the Municipality on the 20th December, 1892, they were left on the hall table for 21 days for perusal by the Commissioners. At the end of that time, namely, on the 14th January, 1893, a special general meeting was held to consider the objections. At the meeting it was proposed and seconded that "the Municipality having considered the objections and being of opinion that they are invalid on the rules passed on the 23rd November, 1892, be forwarded for sanction by Government." Three amendments were proposed successively to this proposition—(1) That the scheme should not be submitted to Government as it was illegal; (2) that the petitions be severally considered and disposed of; and (3) that the printed petitions only be read and considered separately. Each was voted on and negatived, and the original proposition was ultimately carried by the meeting and carried. It seems to me that this is a consideration within the meaning which requires consideration only and is silent as

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INDIAN INDUSTRY;

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 6.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, the 50 lakhs offered were placed between the three Presidencies at 1s. 2 3-32d., Calcutta taking 20 lakhs, Bombay 16¼ lakhs, and Madras 13¼ lakhs, the price obtained showing an advance of 1/8d. on the previous Wednesday's regular allotment rate, and 1-32d. on the highest price at which extra sales have been placed meantime. Extra Bills for a quarter of a lakh on Bombay, and 2¼ lakhs on Madras were allotted yesterday at the further enhanced rate of 1s. 2 1-8d. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be allotted again next week. The Exchange Banks in London put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 1 15-16d.

A decline of 1-8 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 108 1-8; but French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. to 103¼, with Exchange on London slightly higher, at fcs. 25·23. Three and a half Rupee securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £62 5-8. The price of Bar Silver in London further advanced 1-16d., to 30 7-8d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was still unchanged in value at 67¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 35s. per 416 lbs, sellers, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

There was no change in the spot price of Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 19-32d. per lb; but American Arrivals were partially 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 15-16d. for February deliveries, and 4 13-32d. for June-July. The market closed steady; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales including 200 East Indians. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday, 8¼ was still the price of ready Mid. Uplands Cotton; but May Futures advanced three points, to 8·10 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 15,000 bales, and we give below our usual comparison of the total arrivals at the Ports this season, compared with those in the two previous seasons for the same time:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	15,000	23,000	7,000
Four days' do.	76,000	106,000	65,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895.....	4,072,000	6,253,000	4,944,000

A considerable business, in both directions, has been reported in our local cotton market to-day on the basis of previous rates, at which the feeling has been steady. Exporters are credited with 1,550 bales consisting of purchases of 400 Amreli at Rs. 210; 300 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 171-3; 150 Karanja, at Rs. 170; 100 each of Khundwa, at Rs. 195; and Bhatwa Ginned, at Rs. 209½; and contracts for 500 Bhownugger, for May delivery, at Rs. 215 per candy. The Mills have taken in all 1,950 bales, made up of 700 each of Nuuger, at Rs. 187-9; and Khangaum, at Rs. 185½; 150 each, of Khundwa, at Rs. 193½; and Karanja, at Rs. 190; 100 each of Chalisgaum, at Rs. 178; and Dhulia, at Rs. 183; and 50 Bhatwa Ginned, at Rs. 207 per candy.

The official telegrams from the districts received this morning report that the Cotton plants were showing bolls at Bellary; that at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the plants were a little improved by a westerly breeze; that picking was general in the Broach and Bhownugger districts and that arrivals were increasing there, but at Broach slowly.

WHEAT remained firm in tone at previous quotations, with a moderate export business passing.

SEEDS have been in moderate demand for shipment, and steady in tone, but *Linseed* has further declined one anna per cwt. say to Rs. 6-11-0 to Rs. 6-13-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,980 bales.
Wheat	5,838 cwts.
Linseed	14,136 "
Rapeseed	1,063 "
Gingellyseed	15,340 "
Groundnuts	6,769 "
Castorseed	1,963 "
Rice	3,441 "

FREIGHTS remain dull. Rates are fully 6d. per ton lower than last week, and there are hardly any takers of tonnage at all, while the tendency is downwards.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay at their board meeting this afternoon advanced their rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 6 per cent., the rate having been 5 per cent. since the 3rd December 1895.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining practically thereat throughout the day, and with fair amount of business reported both ways, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.....1s. 2 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 1 1-8d.	"
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 2 3-16d.	"
France 3 do.	...1·49¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak, and rates receded to 106¼ for Money and Account; but before the close, they rallied and left off at 106 11-16, in both positions.

SHARES.—There has been but little doing in this market to-day; and the changes shown in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 40, in Manockjee Petit Mill shares; of Rs. 12 each, in China and Imperial Cotton; of Rs. 5 each, in Oriental and Western India; and of Rs. 2½, in Sun; and a decline of Rs. 30, in New Great Eastern; and of Rs. 10 each, in Hindustan and Sunderdass. Phillips and Co. are Rs. 3 higher. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 22½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3 11-16
The Manchester market has been steady.
3½ per cent. Consols 108 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes 103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117⅞
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 5-8
Bar Silver 30 7-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 5.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Gisela, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

The Florio Rubattino Co's steamer Bisagno left Hongkong, for Bombay, on the 5th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s. s. Salazie left Aden, for Bombay, on the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., and is expected here on Monday, the 10th instant.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 25th January 1896.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the period.	Dec. for the period.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	44,962	42,270	2,692	...	13,548	...
Goods	59,355	67,440	...	7,585	...	16,938
Other earnings	10,035	6,860	3,175	...	6,960	...
Total for per'd	1,14,352	1,16,570	...	1,718	..	...
Aggregate	4,18,667	4,15,127	...	...	3,540	...

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 1st February, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	2,02,730	6,62,313	6,416	8,71,459
Corresponding 12 days last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	...	...	...	9,01,511
Decrease				Rs. 30,052

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

A SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED PAPER, DEALING WITH THE MUTINY,

ITS ORIGIN,

ITS DIMENSIONS

AND

ITS MORAL,

BY

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, G.C.S.I.,

(FORMER GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY),

WILL APPEAR IN THE COLUMNS OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

ON

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BHOWNAGGREE.—February 6, at her residence, Peddar Road, Bombay, Cowerbai, the dearly beloved mother of Mr. Muncherjee M. Bhownaggree, M.P., and the widow of the late Mr. Merwanjee N. Bhownaggree. Deeply regretted. Funeral at 8 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GERARD.—January 29, at Elk Hill, Sidapur, the wife of F. A. Gerard, of a son.

HAWKES.—February 1, at Nagapatam the wife of Mr. W. A. Hawkes, Engine Driver, South Indian Railway, of a daughter.

HESLOP.—January 31, at Asansol, the wife of S. Heslop, Manager, New Beerbhoom Coal Co, Ld, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WOLLASTON—MORAN.—January 23, at the Cathedral Rangoon, by the Venerable the Archdeacon Chard, Carr Hyde Wollaston, Executive Engineer, P. W. D, to Kathleen daughter of the late John Valentine Moran.

DEATHS.

MITCHELL.—January 31, at Trichinopoly Solomon Mitchell, Pensioned Tailor, aged 69 years.

REID.—January 29, at Calcutta, Mrs Harriet Reid, widow of Captain Robert Reid, ship-owner, of Cathcart Square, Greenock, N B, in her 85th year.

SEAGER.—January 30, at his residence, Charing Cross Villa, Madras, William Seager, late D P W, in his 75th year.

SHAKESPEAR.—January 25, at Hingoli, Deccan, Captain George Courtlandt Childe Shakespear, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Contingent, aged 38 years.

WOOD.—January 22, at Sagaing, Upper Burma, Charles Wood, Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, aged 53 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896.

WE have recently made mention of the not unreasonable complaint of the dowager Maharani of the late Nawab of Rhadanpur that when the Assistant Political Officer took over charge of the State from the Council of Regency her jewels and even her clothes were put under seal. Some ten days ago, we understand, the sequestered apparel was restored to her Highness, badly injured, it is said, by rats, which everywhere pay scant respect to political wax. But even the most voracious rodents do not devour precious stones, so the Political Department does not shrink from the responsibility of still keeping the Maharani's jewellery in official custody. There may be some reason justificatory for this unusual course, but if there be, we do not know what it is. The object of taking over and sealing up the property of a Native Prince who paid the debt of nature, and is succeeded by a minor, is to protect the interests of the latter, so that his property may not be made away with by dishonest persons. But no such necessity arises in the case of adult survivors. The distinction between the private property of a Maharani, and the State property of her late husband is clear enough. The jewellery and the clothes of the widow of a Prince are her own, they are not State property. It would be a grievous hardship were the apparel and paraphernalia of the widow of every Chief to be placed under lock and key during the minority of her son, to await his decision as to whether they should be restored to her or not. In the present case the jewellery which has been placed under seal was given to the Maharani, a Rajput Princess, by her husband, a Mussalman Chief, who held her in high regard and consulted her in important matters of State. The Maharani Jinat Mohul has presented a memorial to the Governor-in-Council, setting forth the hardship and indignity to which she has been subjected in this matter, and praying for redress. Her Highness, however, regards this personal grievance as a matter quite secondary to the more important claim to have her rights and those of the Council of Regency under the Will of the late Nawab recognised by the Paramount Power. An interesting and delicate question arises in this connection, for which it is to be hoped a satisfactory answer may be found. The late Nawab of Rhadanpur was a first-class Chief, possessed of full civil and criminal powers, including that of life and death. He held a sanad of adoption, and was entitled to a salute of eleven guns and a guard-of-honour. His State was well administered, and his subjects regarded him with great loyalty and affection. He was only fifty-three years of age, when he died suddenly from disease of the heart on the 19th December last. A week previously he had affixed his signature to a Will attested in the presence of several officials of the State and others, establishing a Council of Administration, to take some of the burden of government off his hands with a view to repose, as his health was uncertain, and to be regency in the event of his decease, while his son was still a minor. The first provision of this document conferred on his "Royal wife, Revor Ranijee," sole authority in everything connected with the princely family, and the supervision of the expenditure of the palace. The Maharani was the sole wife of the late Chief, and he had much confidence in her judgment. The other provision constituted a Council, consisting of a president and four members, to carry on the Government. It is stated that this scheme had its origin in a desire to guard against the danger of entrusting the interests of the State to an irresponsible Minister. The Dewan, Mr. Ardesir Jamsetji, who was formerly a Deputy Collector in the British Service, was appointed president. The brother of the Nawab, who is also the father-in-law of the present Chief, an intelligent boy, ten years of age, was made first member of Council. Mr. Markand Nandshanker, an LL.B. of the Bombay University, a pleader, was made a Judicial member; and Mr. Harilal J. Buch, who had been employed in effecting many reforms in the State, and who had been also in the service of the Jodhpur State, was made Revenue Councillor. A nobleman of the State, Jemadar Godad Mohamed, was made Military Councillor. It was one of the injunctions of the Will that in incurring expenditure the Council should never exceed the income of the State, but always keep a balance to meet unforeseen emergencies. In all matters of difficulty, the Councillors were to consult the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Bombay Agent of the State. Upon the sudden decease of the Maharajah, while conversing apparently in his usual health with the Revenue member, the Dewan and Council of Administration secured the safety of the Durbar jewellery and property in the Toshakhana by putting seals to all the cases in the presence of Surgeon-Major K. S. Nariman, of the British Serivice, and Dr. Sulleman, and carried on the functions of Government. According to the provisions of the Will, the Political Agent at Palanpur, Colonel Jackson, was informed by telegraph of the decease of the Nawab, and of the steps subsequently taken. The Political Superintendent deputed his Assistant, Lieutenant W. Beale, to Rhadanpur, with instructions to take over charge of the State, which he accordingly did, the Council of Administration being set aside in twenty-four hours.

The question arises whether the Paramount Power has by use and wont established a recognised right to carry interference in the internal affairs of a Native State to the extent of taking over the whole administration, upon the demise of a Chief of the first-class, and sealing up Durbar property, and the personal effects of his wife, on the plea of "guarding the interests of the State and all concerned." There is good reason to doubt whether the precedents set by the Government of India itself justifies so sweeping an intervention in the domestic affairs of a Native State. It has been over and over again declared in well-weighed State documents, that it is inconsistent with the policy of the Government to interfere in the internal affairs of a Native State on the demise of a Chief, the only qualification being the necessity of preserving traquillity, and ensuring a peaceful succession. Time and again the Government approved of the administration of a Native State being carried on during a minority by the Dewan in office on the death of the ruler. The wishes of the deceased Chief, sometimes expressed in wills, sometimes otherwise, have always been respected when there has been no special reason for setting them aside. This seems to be a sound principle, and it would not be wise to depart from it. The Will of the Maharajah of Rhadanpur was only executed a week before his sudden death; but its provisions are said to have been carefully matured long before, and after consultation with many different advisers. If there be an objection to the *personnel*, the members selected by the Nawab, it is stated, are quite prepared to make way for others, provided that the intentions of the late Nawab are substantially realised. The Dewan, as we have said, was trained in the British Service, in which he was a Deputy Collector; if the Will be set aside the administration will be entrusted to a Native official of the same status. It is not easy to see what is to be gained by setting aside a Dewan appointed by the local authority, and giving the position to another, whose sole recommendation to the people of Rhadanpur would be that he has not been nominated by their own Chief. The Government has many precedents from which to choose in deciding whether during the minority of the young Nawab the State shall be ruled by a Council of Administration; or by a single Administrator, or by two Joint Administrators. Native States have been kept together with more or less success under very various arrangements. Where a Native Chief has, after full deliberation, decided upon a particular form of administration, which is approved by local opinion, and is not in itself open to serious objection, it should not be lightly set aside.

BY the decision arrived at last week to undertake at the public expense a task which in all other large cities very rightly devolves on the owners of the buildings thereby benefitted, the Corporation has not only been committed to a vast expenditure, but has also been laid open to probable and costly litigation. Mr. Snow has lost no time in pointing out to the Standing Committee some of the more evident difficulties to which the extraordinary decision of January 29th has given rise. Mr. Snow was deservedly congratulated on his success in bringing income and expenditure so closely into line in the Budget passed only a few days ago, but the careful calculations made therein are altogether disturbed by the new liability which the landlord majority at the Corporation have succeeded in placing on the rate-payers. It is now necessary for the Municipality to make prompt provision for a new staff, to meet a condition of things under which private owners will cease to make connections between sewers and new buildings, and will call upon the Municipality to make them instead; while the work of maintaining the fittings of all existing and future buildings and clearing pipe drains will be thrown on the Municipality also. The owners of any new dwelling houses will now be entitled to make a peremptory demand on the Commissioner to undertake the drainage of the premises without delay, and Mr. Snow is of opinion that if these demands are not complied with an action for damages will lie against the Municipality. If this be so—and it is not likely that Mr. Snow would make so unpleasant an admission except on very good grounds—we shall have the anomaly of buildings on which as yet no rates have been paid being fitted up with connections at the public cost, while houses that have been assessed to the Municipal rates for many years remain unattended to. Taking the average of the past nine years as the basis of calculation, there will be an annual addition of 700 houses to the buildings of the city, while another 300 are yearly altered and require either increased drainage arrangements or considerable alterations. In each of these cases the Municipality will, it seems, be bound to put in house connections at once, and they will also have to keep in repair fittings of houses connected by the owners. For these works Mr. Snow comes forward and asks for a lakh of rupees "as an advance." This proposed grant will have to be followed very shortly by another to provide a considerably increased staff for the Drainage Department.

MEANWHILE the claims of districts in which sewers supplied long since continue useless because no connections have been made, have to be dealt with. In his letter to the Standing Committee Mr. Snow sets forth the order in which in his opinion these neglected quarters should be attended to. He asks that the Parel district should be taken in hand first, since the means of sewage disposal existing there are miserably inadequate, and the fœtid matter lies in pools around the buildings. Mr. Snow suggests, however, that the work in Colaba should be started simultaneously with that in Parel, on the ground that the experiment of the Shone system in Colaba cannot be tested until the house connections are carried out. He asks for a grant of three thousand rupees simply for a staff to estimate the cost of the work in these two districts. The reasons assigned for taking Parel and Colaba in hand first are sound enough, but the inhabitants of other districts are well entitled to ask why they should be kept waiting. The Municipal Comissioner informed the Corporation before this enormous liability was undertaken, that in view of the financial position of the Corporation and the limit of its borrowing powers, some twenty years would be occupied in completing the drainage and house connections. But on what ground of justice or equity can one district be told to wait ten or fifteen or twenty years, while another district which probably pays no more to the Municipal exchequer has its wants attended to at once? A still greater wrong will be done to those owners who have been sufficiently alive to their moral responsibility for the health of their tenants to put in connections at their own expense. There will be small encouragement to owners of property or anyone else to fulfil their obligations as good citizens, when they see this direct premium put on the neglect of civic duty. At the Standing Committee meeting Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla hinted that house-owners who have put in connections at their own cost would sue the Corporation for the recovery of the amount expended thereon. Whether the High Court will decide that this further heavy liability rests on the Corporation or not remains to be seen. But it is certain that in any case the Corporation has, contrary to the advice of its most trusted members, committed the city to a liability the ultimate extent of which cannot be fully foreseen. The fact that house-owners or occupiers have hitherto been bound to keep their drainage pipes in repair has acted as some kind of check on the practice of throwing down the drains ashes, sticks, stone, and other impediments. But even with this check, the practice has been so common as to give immense trouble and to lead to frequent blocking of the sewers. One has only to bear in mind the extent to which under the present system water that is not paid for by the users is wantonly wasted, to see that the evil practice to which we have alluded is likely to be greatly increased, now that personal pecuniary responsibility for the repair and maintenance of the pipes have ceased to exist. It is evident that even if the Corporation is fortunate enough to escape repayment of the amount already expended by landlords on house connections, it has unnecessarily committed itself to a policy which will put an enormous strain on its financial stability, and for years to come will stand in the way of works of public usefulness needed for the health of the city.

IF the Cape "rumour" should be confirmed, as rumours sometimes are, everyone will ask why Germany wants to buy seven miles of land on the coast of Delagoa Bay. Seven miles, possibly square miles, of territory are too small for a colony, and too much for a tennis court, or even for a barrack. Such an acquisition by a Foreign Power may or may not conflict with the treaty allegation entered into by Portugal with Great Britain not to cede Delagoa Bay to a third Power without sanction of the British Government. The Bay is forty miles long and twenty miles across; therefore, even seven miles of the coast cannot be held to be Delagoa Bay. At least so pedants may argue. But the fact—if it be a fact—that Germany has secured a footing on the shore of the Bay is certain to open up an international question which may easily complicate still further the relations, already sufficiently strained, between Great Britain and Germany. It can only have one meaning. The Emperor William desires to have a foothold on the African coast within forty-eight miles by rail of the frontier of the South African Republic. To what end? It is intended to be a step towards the creation of a German Protectorate over the Transvaal.

THE Bank of Bombay, yesterday, raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST visited the Crawford Markets yesterday afternoon.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. F. GATACRE, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Captain W. J. McWhinnie, paid an official visit yesterday to her Majesty's turret-ship Magdala, and her Majesty's steamers Pigeon, Redbreast, Brisk, Sphinx, and the Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive. On leaving the first named vessel, a salute of nine guns was fired from her Majesty's torpedo-catcher Plassy, in honour of the General's visit.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Minto, Commander G. J. Baugh, will sail, to-day, for Rangoon, with Captain A. V. D. Fitzgerald, 2nd Royal Scots; Surgeon-Lieutenant W. W. Smith, A

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRILLIANT VICTORIES IN NYASSALAND.

ARAB CHIEFS TO BE EXECUTED.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

Captain Stewart and Lieutenant Alston, Commanding the Sikh Force in Nyassaland, gained two brilliant victories over the remaining slave-dealing Arabs, who were utterly routed.

The Chiefs, who have been captured, will be executed forthwith.

The trade route into the far interior is now open.

THE CREATIO OF A BIG GERMAN NAVY.

THE PROPOSAL ABANDONED.

BERLIN, FEB. 6.

The intention to propose to the Reichstag to create a big German Navy has been abandoned for the present Session, Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor, fearing to jeopardize the ordinary estimates.

THE LATE PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The funeral of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg took place to-day, and was a most imposing military ceremony.

Her Majesty the Queen and the Princess Beatrice took part in the procession from Cowes to Whippingham.

GERMANY AND THE TRANSVAAL.

It is reported at Capetown, that the visit of Dr. Leyds, the Agent of the Transvaal Government to Berlin, is connected with the German purchase of seven miles of land on the Delagoa Bay Coast.

THE UNITED STATES BOND ISSUE.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 5.

The United States bond issue has been covered five times over.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The Bombay mails of the 25th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, FEB. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with the homeward mails of the 1st instant, arrived here, at 2 p.m., to-day.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

At the Council meeting, to-day, at which his Excellency the Viceroy presided, the Hon. Rao Saheb Balwant Rao asked whether attention of the Government of India had been directed to the surmises contained in some of the daily papers in regard to the suicide committed by Ramchandra Singh Deo, the late Raja of Patna, in the Central Provinces; and if so, has any enquiry been made in regard to the matter.

In reply, the Hon. Mr. Woodburn said that the Government of India had their attention called to the case, but they did not think it necessary to make further inquiry into the circumstances of the case.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Mohini Mohun Roy's questions, the Hon. Mr. Woodburn said that the question of transferring the Chittagong Division to Assam was still under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and would eventually be submitted to the decision of the Government of India.

Sir Alexander Miller, in moving that the Hon. Rai Bahadur P. Anandu Charlu be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Legal Practitioners Act in the place of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, paid a light tribute to the latter gentleman. He said: I would like to take this opportunity of speaking for myself alone in saying that I regret exceedingly the absence of the honourable member, whose extreme fairness and great attention to all business I have had with him in the Select Committee has my opinion. Notwithstanding some objections that I have heard, taken on totally different grounds, made by the Hon. Mr. Mehta, he is one of the most useful members I have ever met round this table at any time. I desire to express my personal regret at his having ceased to be member of this Council as publicly as possible.

Sir Alexander Miller also introduced a Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act. The particular clause affected is section 84, which provides that when a cheque is not presented for payment within reasonable time, and the banker or drawer sustains loss or damage from the delay, there shall be no claim against the drawer, who is absolutely discharged. The proposal was to alter this section so as to discharge the drawer from liability only to the extent of the damage he had suffered from the delay.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday next.

Orders have been issued for the preparation of a revised Bill to regulate the award of interest in suits for simple money debts and mortgage-debts.

THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

All the local Lady Dufferin Fund reports have been received, excepting those from Baluchistan the Punjab, and Bengal. With the exception of that from Bombay, the annual statements are on the whole generally favourable.

MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

MADRAS, FEB. 6.

The third section of the Madras Electric Tramways was opened for traffic, this morning, and the cars are running full. This section connects the system with a very important portion of the city

THE RECENT LIBEL CASE.

RANGOON, FEB. 6.

An appeal will be made to the Recorder in the case in which the editor of the *Rangoon Times* was fined Rs. 1,000 for libel. It is said that the jury unanimously found that the accused published the libel in good faith, but without sufficient enquiry.

B. P. R. A. MEETING.

PRINCE OF WALES' MATCH.

POONA, FEB. 6.

The following are the prize-winners in the Bombay Command in the Prince of Wales' match, which was competed for this year at the Central meetings, at Meerut, Bangalore, and Poona:—

	Rs.
*Pte. Balad Khan, 16th Bo. I.	70
Pte. Goolam Hoosain, 4th Bo. Rifles	30
Havl. Babji Waradker, 4th Bo. Rifles	10
Substitution Shukwnath Bhagat, 14th Bo. I	10
Jamdr. Shaikh Imamn, 3rd Bo. L. I.	5
Lce.-Nk. Deojee Gorwille, 19th Bo. I.	5
Pte. Nama Deojee, 25th Rifles	5
Drill Havl. Sh'kh Abdul Kadar, 9th Bo. I.	5
Subedar Shaikh Mahammad, 17th Bo I.	5
Jemdr. Luxuman Sawant, 4th Bo Rifles	5
Jemdr. Shaikh Adam, 4th Bo. Rifles	5
Ptes. Isram Sawant, 9th Bo. I.	5
Havl. Ittu Perab, 19th Bo. I.	5

*Won the Prince of Wales' Badge.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 6.

The race for the Civil Service Cup was run to-day, with the following result:—

Mr. Kook's br e g Mulberry (9st. 8lbs.), Greenhalgh. 1
H. H. Maharana of Dholepore's br e g Parvo (9st. 7lbs.), Pugh 2
H. H. Maharana of Dholepore's b ch p Mite (8st. 10lbs.), Robinson..... 3
Mr. Kempton's b e m Cyona (7st. 9lbs.), Gibbs..... 0
H. H. Maharana of Dholepore's b e m Little Jane (8st. 9lbs.), Trahan..... 0
Mr. Holmes's ch e g Dustpan (7st. 9lbs.), Clemenson 0
Major Littledale's br ch g Ploughboy (7st. 13lbs.), A. Smith 0
Sirdar Shumshere Singh's ch aus m Elfrieda (8st. 4lbs.), Wool 0
Mr. MacEwen's gr a p Santa Claus (9st. 11b.), Capt. Gough 0
Mr. Kempton's gr a p Lola (8st. 11lbs.), Owner..... 0

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA.

YESTERDAY was the second and concluding day of the Regatta, and an excellent programme was provided. As usual it included the sealed handicap for all *bona-fide* Club yachts, started at two o'clock; a number of rowing matches commencing off the Apollo Bunder at 4 o'clock, and some acquatic sports for Jack Tar and the lascars. Captain Macaulay again combined the duties of judge and starter for the sailing race, while Captain Chandler and Mr. Boileau were mainly responsible for the direction of affairs at the bunder. The rowing races, of course, afforded the most interest to the members of the club and others, as they could be clearly seen from the terrace and the Apollo Bunder, but those on board the pilot schooner had the pleasure of witnessing an exceptionally good race. The wind at the start was N.-W. to N.-N.-W. and the breeze was strong enough to show to observant critics the quality of the boats and the nautical ability of the men sailing them. Later on the wind changed to N.-N.-W., and the breeze dropped somewhat. There were ten entries, but owing to the weather, the Princess did not face the course. The yachts got away well together, and it could be seen from the start that the race would be a close one, the skippers and their crew working throughout with an energy which would scarcely have been so keen in the case of the belated yachts, but for the chance that the time allowance of which they knew nothing might bring them in winners. Mr. Macbeth made a gallant attempt to retain for the Melody the honours won in this face in previous years, but he was hard put to it by the Kismet, which under Mr. Symons' handling forged ahead, and finished the first round two minutes before the Melody. Mr. Macbeth's craft lost still further on the second round owing to having to go astern of the Middle Ground, and at the close was nearly seven minutes behind the Kismet. Still Mr. Symons only just managed to pull off the cup since on the time allowance, the Senta, which came in seventh, was only eighteen seconds behind, and had nearly six minutes to spare on the Red Rose, which took third prize. This result, like those of Tuesday, shows that the onerous duty of handicapping had been most satisfactorily performed. The course for the rowing matches was a good stiff mile and a quarter in length, and was from stations off the Wellington Pier round a flag boat moored in the direction of the Middle Ground keeping it on the past hand and back past the winning post inshore of the flag ship. The honours of the day in so far as the man-of-war ships were concerned went to the two crews sent by H. M. S.'s Brisk, who carried off both the race for four to six oared gigs and the one for boats of not less than eight oars, the win being very easy in the first named case and fairly easy in the second. A good deal of amusement was afforded to the spectators on the bunder head and on the Yacht Club terrace by the acquatic sports, of which the greasy pole and duck hunting were the principal features. Below are the details of the day's racing:—

SAILING RACE.—A sealed handicap for all bona-fide Club yachts. Entrance Rs. 15. 1st Prize—Entrance money and a cup valued Rs. 350. 2nd Prize Rs. 200. 3rd Prize, Rs. 100. Four boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 2 p.m. Twice round the course.

Yachts' Name.	Rig.	Entered by.	Distinguishing Flag.
Kismet	Lug-Sloop	Mr W P Symonds	Blue with red chevron 1
Melody	Lugger	Mr J B K Macbeth	White with blue M ... 2
Red Rose	Double Lugger	Capt John Hext	Blue Star of Iddia centre ... 3
Cinderella	Lateen	Mr James Moore	Red, yellow, and blue, ... 0
Janetta	Lugger	Lt R St J Gillispie	Crossed pick and shovel, in black on white ... 0
Senta	Lugger	Mr E S Luard	Blue with wide stripe of white, & a narrow one of red down the middle ... 0
Mannikin	Cutter	Capt S J Chamier	Blue with yellow gun.. 0
Eileen	Lug	Su-Mjr H W Boyd	Red with white star.. 0
Isca	Cutter	Capt W F Potts	White with St Andrew's red cross ... 0
Princess	Lateen	Mr F A Little	Blue with yellow cross 0

HANDICAP ALLOWANCE.

	Kismet	Janetta	Isca	Eileen	Red Rose	Mannikin	Senta	Princess
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Melody and Cinderella...	3½	10	15	20	22	28	3:	40
Kismet ...	..	6½	11½	16½	18½	24½	28½	36½
Janetta ...	...	..	5	10	12	18	22	30
Isca...	...	...	..	5	17	15	17	25
Eileen ...	...	...	...	..	2	8	12	20
Red Rose...	...	...	...	...	..	5	10	18
Mannikin...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	12
Senta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8
Princess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

The times at which the course was completed were as under:—

1ST ROUND.

	H.	M.	SEC.
1 Kismet ...	3	17	0
2 Melody ...	3	19	5
3 Janetta ...	3	24	12
4 Cinderella ...	3	26	15
5 Eileen ...	3	28	47
6 Red Rose...	3	27	57
7 Senta ...	3	31	15
8 Isca ...	3	35	50
9 Mannikin...	3	35	52

Princess did not start.

2ND ROUND.

1 Kismet ...	4	31	41
2 Melody ...	4	32	33
3 Janetta ...	4	40	36
4 Cinderella ...	4	51	31
5 Eileen ...	4	56	5
6 Red Rose...	4	56	26
7 Senta ...	5	0	29

The Mannikin retired.

The high breeze well suited Kismet, and Mr. Symons made the most of his opportunity. The Eileen took the best course, however, and all the other yachts after getting free of the shipping, were obliged to bear down, and take the same course as Dr. Boyd's neat little boat. The Cinderella, the only lateen rigged boat in the race, with her tremendous spread of canvas, soon slipped away, but lost time in going round the first mark boat. The Kismet was splendidly handled, and slipped in. On the reach from Alibag to the Prongs Light House, she sailed weatherly, and gained tremendously on the other boats. The Cinderella was soon out of it, but the Melody threatened danger till on the home reach she lost a lot of leeway, and in weering round the mark boat she was obliged to go astern of the Middle Ground, and must have lost fully five minutes by that. Owing to the strong breeze, the Princess did not start, and the Mannikin gave up at end of the first round. The Eileen, too, could scarcely live in the sea, and it was very plucky of Dr. Boyd to complete the course at all. The Isca, of whom great things were expected, was somewhat closely hauled, and so hung in the water, and was soon quite out of it. The Senta sailed very well, but as soon as the wind dropped, the Kismet forged ahead and won. It was, however, a very close thing between her and Senta, which was remarkably well handled. There being only eighteen seconds' difference in the handicap on the same basis, Red Rose won the third prize, being 5 minutes and 57 seconds behind the Senta.

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For licensed passenger boats. Entrance free. 1st Prize Rs. 20, 2nd Prize Rs. 10. Six boats to start or no 2nd Prize. To start at 4 p.m.

	No.	Tons.		
Bhowanee ...	1926	3 3-4	Jamoodia ...	Flag G ... 1
Hindustan ..	4263	3½	Abdool Rayman	Flag B ... 2
Gunga ...	5517	4 123-130	Mahomed Cassum...	White and red vertical 3
Dastagiri ...	5036	4 92-100	Shaik Mahomed...	Flag T ... 4
Luxmi ...	2367	3 3-4	Goolam Hoosain ...	Flag D ... 5
Rahamani ...	4153	3 1-3	Abdool Gafoor ...	Square flag, blue, white, and red horizontal.. 6

The Bhowanee is invariably well handled in these races, and the crew found no very great difficulty in retaining for their boat the honours won in former matches. The gesticulations and urgent entreaties of the tindals, in encouraging their crews to do their best, was a sight in which a new-comer to India would have been a good deal interested.

2ND RACE.—For licensed canoes. Entrance free. 1st Prize Rs. 10, 2nd Prize Rs. 5. Six canoes to start or no 2nd Prize. To start at 4-15 p.m.

No entry.

3RD RACE.—For four to six oared gigs, man-o-war ships' boats or otherwise, 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st Prize Rs. 60, 2nd Prize Rs. 30, 3rd Prize Rs. 15. Four boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 4-30 p.m.

H M S Brisk's Whaler...Lt C V Cowper...	Blue with red star and crescent ... 1
H M S Bonaventure's Galley...	... 2
H M S Bonaventure's Gig ...	... 3
Royal Engineers' Boat Sapper ... Lt R St J Gillispie..	Blue and red ... 4
H M S Abyssinia's Gig...Lt W O Oliver ...	Red and yellow diagonal ... 5
H M S Assaye's Galley...Lt W O Oliver ...	Light blue square, white A in centre... 6
H M S Assaye's Whaler, Lt. W O Oliver ...	Red square yellow, St George's cross 0
H M S Sphinx's Whaler, Lt A Kirke...	Red ... 0

The crews found it a hard pull against the tide, but worked in the hearty manner that Jack Tar always adopts when put on his metal. On coming round the mark boat the gig of the Brisk forged ahead, and won easily, irrespective of her allowance for being a five-oared gig, as against the six oars of most of the other competitors. The galley and gig of the flagship Bonaventure (which had been post entered) took second and third place.

4TH RACE.—For two-oared out rigged boats or skiffs, 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize Rs. 75. Two boats belonging to recognized Boat Clubs to start or no race. To start at 5 p.m.

	Stone
Bow A G B Young ...	10 8
Stroke R H Hair ...	12 0
Bow A Stephen ...	13 6
Stroke J Pollard ...	12 8
Bow C D Frost ...	11 0
Stroke W Beaumont ...	11 0
Bow W G Booth ...	10 0
Stroke E V D Partow ...	10 8

This was not so interesting a race as was expected, as only two of the four boats that had entered, faced the starter.

5TH RACE.—For boats, of not less than eight oars, man-o-war ships' boats or otherwise, 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st Prize Rs. 80, 2nd Prize Rs. 40, 3rd Prize Rs. 20. Four boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 5-15 p.m.

H M S Brisk's Cutter ...Lt C V Cowper...	White with B under a crown in red ... 1
Police Boats' Cutter ...Lt W O Oliver...	Yellow flag with red cross ... 2
H M S Magdala's Cutter...Lt W O Oliver..	Light blue with white St Andrew's cross... 3
H M S Assaye's Cutter ...Lt W O Oliver...	Light blue square, with white A in centre ... 4
H M S Pigeon's Cutter...Commander M G Cartwright...	A Blue P on a white ground. 5

This was a splendid race, the honours again falling to the men of the Brisk, who rowed well together, and kept ahead. In passing the schooner, the police boat's cutter gained on them a good deal, but they were so far ahead, that they won by at least four lengths. As may be imagined, the double win was hailed with rapturous applause by every man of the good ship Brisk who witnessed the race.

6TH RACE.—For bona-fide Club yachts' jolly boats. Any size or number of oars pulled by yachts' sailing crews. Entrance free. 1st Prize Rs. 45, 2nd Prize Rs. 20. Four boats to start or no 2nd Prize. To start at 5-30 p.m.

Janthe's Jolly Boat ...	Mr L Rivett-Carnac ...1
Cindeiella's Gig "Joan" ...	Mr James Moore ...0
Melody's Boat ...	Mr J B K Macbeth ...0

7TH RACE.—For bona-fide Club yachts' boats under 12 feet. Any number of oars pulled by yachts' crews. Entrance free. Three boats to start or no race. Prize Rs. 10. To start at 5-45 p.m.

There were three entries, but the race was cancelled.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THE great popularity which Harmston's Circus gained in Bombay two years ago was evidenced last night, when the public, both European and Native, paid a fitting tribute to the excellent performance provided for them by the popular proprietors of the Circus. Long before the opening of the gate large crowds had gathered near the entrance anxious to gain admittance, and by nine o'clock the house was crowded in all its parts by an appreciative and enthusiastic audience, and, thanks to the excellent management of Mr. Hicks, the representative of Mrs. Harmston, and Mr. Love, manager, the comfort of the large audience was well looked after. Judging from the excellence of last night's show, we can safely anticipate that this popular circus troupe will have a prolonged stay in Bombay. The programme was very attractive, and afforded much interest and amusement to the spectators, who frequently applauded the efforts of the artistes. It was arranged in such an admirable manner that the spectators were never kept waiting, the events coming one after the other in rapid succession, the arena never being left unoccupied, except during the customary interval at half time. After passing through a large tent containing collection of performing tigers and leopards, elephant and several smaller animals, and after having obtained an inspection, you pass into the large tent for the performance, where the old veteran, Col. Hicks, awaits you. The Harmstons have a company that has never been surpassed by any that has visited Bombay. The staff of assistants leave nothing undone that would in any way lead to success. A magnificent stud of horses and wardrobe, neatness and politeness in all departments, the best artistes that can be obtained, have made Harmstons welcome visitors anywhere in the East. The programme opened with the Follie Entree introduced by four ladies and a gentleman, which proved very instructive and amuseing. The Alcean Brothers gave a clever clown act "After the Ball." Mr. Geo. Warren, the modern Hercules, gave an exhibition of strength, lifting dumbells weighing from 75 to 300 lbs. F. Harmston's Hurricane Hurdle act was a masterpiece of horsemanship, and rightly deserved the great plaudits it received. Mr. G. Harmston's sensational leap from the centre of the arena on to the horse's back in a standing position, when the animal was at full gallop, was most exceptionally skilful, and received loud encomiums. Mrs. W. B. Harmston, who was loudly applauded on entering the arena, brought out the trained Arab Ale. She gave a fine exhibition of thorough mastery over the horse, and demonstrated how far an animal can be trained and domiciled by proper instruction. The lady acrobats gave wonderful performance, and for the first time here a "Double carrying act" was performed by Mlle. Blinde and Miss Sang. They undertook most risky feats with a dash that almost made the spectators turn giddy. Messrs. Dashway and Aldean gave one of the grandest exhibitions of athletics ever seen in Bombay on the trapeze and horizontal bars. Their daring was remarkable; for instance, one of them was hanging by the feet which were caught in the ropes of the trapeze, and the other, who was sitting on a bar about eight feet above, threw himself off, and as he fell caught the former's hands, after turning a somersault, and then again climbed up the trapeze and repeated the feat in response to an undeniable encore. After the interval the Sisters Warren appeared, and these little wonders proved the crowning feature of the evening. Their exhibition while suspended high on the air was indeed most marvellous on the violins. "Trick riding" by George Harmston "jumping solid wooden bridges" greatly pleased the audience. "Skirt Dance" by Sisters Pardu was also most enjoyable, while the bounding jockey, Frank Schadel, performed some excellent feats. "The Human Rocket" act in the slack rope was performed most admirably and cleverly by Miss Aoile Fredricks. Their acts though daring were most graceful. The Brother Stewarts also gave some pleasing feats. Le Chang Foo, trainer of the great Bengal Tiger Duke, also exhibited his skill and daring in the tiger's den. Mrs. Harmston has made a most successful beginning, and the resources at the disposal of her troupe being great, she announces frequent changes in the programme.

It might be mentioned that the circus company consists of four lady equestriennes, twelve lady gymnasts, eight lady acrobats, and six lady aerial artistes and about fifty other artistes of great repute. The company has also a large stud of horses, and Li Chang Foo's trained jungle kings, tigers, leopards, elephants, camels, &c., monkeys, eagles, which are stabled in a large tent in front of the marquee.

The first grand matinee will be given to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, when it is expected that the house will be crowded with ladies and children.

MR. COLLINS, District Magistrate of Alipur, has directed a vigorous enquiry into the circumstances respecting the mysterious disappearance of Raja Molit Mohun Roy of Manikpur. On the 27th of December last the Raja is said to have left in a country boat. He was missed between Taki and Bhangore. The crew of the boat have been arrested.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Dr. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Mr. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Messrs. W. R. Hamilton, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Sir Jamsedji Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Dr. Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Messrs. Kaikhosru Nowroji Kabraji, Kalliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji, Edalji Dadachanji, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Major A. B. Mein, Mr. Mulji Rhowanidas Barbhaya, Professor O. V. Muller, Dr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon. Mr. Nowrosji Nusserwanjee Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Mr. S. Rabsch, Major B. Scott, Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Acancio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Hajee Yoosuf Haji Esmail.

THE TRAMWAY ON THE KALBADAVIE ROAD.

On the application of the Municipal Commissioner priority was given to the consideration of the application from the Bombay Tramway Company for sanction to the laying down of a double track of tramway in place of the single line from the Money School to Moombadavie.

The letter of Mr. Rimington requesting the sanction has already been published in these columns.

Rai Bhadhur Luxmonsing, in moving for the necessary sanction, said that the vehicular traffic would be greatly facilitated by the doubling of the track.

Dr. N. N. Katrak seconded the proposal.

Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadia opposed the motion on the ground that he did not share in the opinion expressed by the mover of the proposition, nor did he agree with the arguments contained in Mr. Rimington's letter that a double track would be more advantageous. He was of opinion that, by adopting such a course, they would increase inconveniences to the traffic, and there would be more accidents than at present.

Mr. R. H. Vincent, who presumed he had better experience in the matter than Mr. Wadia, gave it as his opinion that the present turnouts greatly inconvenienced the traffic. The track, if doubled, would not only facilitate the traffic, but would lessen the number of accidents. The double track would dispense with the large number of turn-outs which at present were a source of inconvenience and partial obstruction and impeded the traffic.

Mr. Bomonji Pestonji Master said that the proper time to consider the objection raised by Mr. Wadia would be when the inhabitants of that locality protested against the doubling of the track in that street of which those inhabitants would be apprised in due course.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe observed that Mr. Wadia had spoken on behalf of those who had carriages of their own, but there were thousands and thousands of the general public having the tram cars as the only means of conveyance, and their convenience was also entitled to be considered. Agreeing with the Commissioner of Police, whose opinion on such a subject should be given considerable weight, Mr. Cuffe said that the doubling of the line would not only reduce the number of accidents, but would also relieve congested traffic.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sayani observed that it would be more convenient to the general public to have a double track than a single one, and it was so considered by the Corporation some time ago. However, there was one point to which Mr. Sayani hoped the Commissioner would call the attention of the Tramway Company; it was that the tram-car drivers seemed to think that the portion of the road on which they were driving the cars, was their ancestral property, and under such an impression they obstructed the traffic to a great extent. The company's officials would do well, therefore, to drive away such an idea from their minds. (Hear, hear.) The drivers must be made to understand that the portion of the road on which the lines were laid did not exclusively belong to them.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

RE-APPROPRIATION OF SAVINGS.

The Corporation next considered a resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending that sanction be given to the re-appropriation of savings, aggregating Rs. 3,81,325-5-5, accrued on different loan works for the adjustment of the sums, aggregating Rs. 85,555-2-6, already advanced from 1892-93 to 1894-95 from surplus cash for the following works:—

Markets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Portion of cost of site for the Colaba Market (Corporation's Resolution No. 1200, dated 9th May 1892) ...		23,060 0 0
Water Works.		
Cost of laying 24" and 27" mains from the Malabar Hill Reservoir to the Frere Fountain, Fort (Corporation's Resolution No. 3714, dated 6th July 189) ...	50,093 1 2	
Connection at Chinchpokli between Vehar and Tansa mains (Corporation's Resolutions Nos. 2435 and 7462, dated 15th June 1892 and 11th October 1894) ...	7,402 1 4	
	57,495 2 6	
Total ...	85,555 2 6	

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, the necessary sanction was accorded.

NEW WORKS.

The Corporation then considered the next part of the same resolution, which further recommended that certain new works at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,89,455, including Rs. 9,905, for supervising establishment, be be carried out. The Corporation accordingly sanctioned the following new works:—

(1.) Storm-water masonry drains with masonry gullies in Khetwady district. (The estimated cost is Rs. 90,970, of which Rs. 50,000 will be required in 1896-97.)

(2.) Constructing a masonry drain starting from Girgaum Road and passing through the night-soil Depot Lane and across Mathew Road and B. B. and C. I. Railway to Back Bay, and constructing water gullies with branch drain on Mathew Road and connecting the same with the masonry drain and constructing a water-gully with a branch drain 18"×18" connecting the east side drain in Girgaum Back Road with the Dhunji Street storm-water drain and for laying two additional lines of 9" cast-iron pipe across Girgaum Back Road—Rs. 23,678. (3.) Altering and overiding of the existing side drain in Girgam Road from Thakordwar Road to Portuguese Church.—Rs. 15,888. (4.) Draining storm-water from the public roads round the Mahaluxmi Dhobiwada.—Rs. 1,415. (5.) Laying a 9" earthenware pipe for the carriage of storm-water to the sea from the eastern half of the Wodehouse Road. Rs. 2,008. (6.) Opening out the existing public water-course behind Mr. Cama's property, Parel Road, and constructing a covered drain—Rs. 7,629.

A LEGAL DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji proposed that from the savings on different loan works Rs. 50,000 be appriated for the purchase of new pattern hydrants for watering the roads and for Fire Brigade use.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe said that the Corporation would remember that numerous complaints were made in September and October with regard to the intolerable nuisance caused by the roads not being properly watered in order to lay down the dust. Now that provision had been made for the purchase of these pattern hydrants, it was hoped that, in the course of some three or four years, the Bombay Municipality would be in a position to dispense with the incumbrance of water carts; and the inconvenience usually experienced in those months would be altogether done away with.

Mr. Hamilton suggested that, instead of the roads being watered by means of a heavy torrent of water being directed on the roads from the hydrants, a gentle stream would better accomplish the purpose.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta did not know if the Corporation could appropriate the savings which had accrued from different loan works to a purpose for which such loan was not intended. He accordingly moved an amendment that the consideration of the proposed grant of Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of new pattern hydrants to the debit of savings on certain loans be postponed until the joint opinion of counsel was obtained as to the right of the Corporation to appropriate savings on loans for specific objects to charges on other heads.

Dr. N. N. Katrak seconded the amendment.

Dr. Bhalchandra said that the question of obtaining counsel's opinion was discussed at the Standing Committee meeting, where it was pointed out both by the Commissioner as well as the Chief Accountan that the practice had been going on for a number of years. The Corporation always sanctioned works which were proposed to be done from such savings; and they never questioned the legality of such transfers.

Mr. Rabsch explained that the savings were appropriated for works which had already been sanctioned by the Government of India; and the Standing Committee was therefore absolutely within its rights in recommending the Corporation to sanction such amounts.

Mr. Hamilton, Dr. Cowasji, and Mr. Master having addressed the Corporation on the subject, Mr. Mehta's amendment was carried by a large majority.

SET-BACK AGREEMENTS.

The Corporation next considered Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 11624, dated 15th January, 1896, as under:—"That letter to the Secretary from the Acting Commissioner, No. 18637 of 13th ultimo, together with letter No. 15039 of 29th November last, from the Executive Engineer to the Acting Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given to agreements being entered into with the respective owners of the several properties referred to in the list appended hereto, on the basis of the Committee's Resolution No. 1622 of the 25th May 1893, allowing the several persons whose names are included in the said list or other, the respective owners for the time being of the said several properties the temporary use and occupation of the several pieces of ground therein mentioned as having been built over within the regular lines of the several streets on which such properties respectively abut, on conditions to be contained and set forth in the said respective agreements and on the further condition that, on the happening of the event or events respectively mentioned in the 5th column of the said list, the said owners shall give up to the Corporation the said respective pieces of land which are to be fully described and set forth in the said agreements and shown on the tracings to be attached thereto. That the said owners shall also pay annually in advance to the Corporation for the several pieces of land so to be leased to them respectively a yearly rental calculated at 6 per cent. on the amounts which they respectively will receive from the Municipality for the sale to it of the said several set-back lands as provided in the said agreements." The resolution of 25th May 1893 was as follows:—"That in future all agreements relating to set-back should only be agreed to upon the basis of the Municipality taking over possession of the land and the unauthorised erections ther on at such price for the land as may be agreed on betw en the Municipality and the reputed owner, and leasing such land and erections at a rental to be fixed by the Municipal Commissioner."

On the motion of Mr. Mehta, it was resolved that with reference to the resolution of the Standing Committee, the joint opinion of counsel be taken by the Acting Commissioner as to the power of the Commissioner and the Standing Committee to grant the agreements referred to in that resolution.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

HOLE HANDICAP COMPETITION.

PERHAPS, the most interesting golf contest of the whole season is the one annually played for holes, instead of strokes. The advantage of these matches is that if a golfer comes to grief on any particular hole, his chances of winning are not irrevocably gone. Besides this, playing for holes, is "the proper game," and it is holes, not strokes, which decide all the championship matches in Great Britain and elsewhere. The competition commenced on Monday week, and will be completed this morning, when Messrs. P. F. Fischer and H. Blackwell will play the final round. The details of the scoring are as under:—

FIRST ROUND.

J. N. Heyn (—7) beat R. A. English (—7).
C. St. Paul (—1) beat W. C. Nigel-Jones (—9) 1 up.
Byes drawn by H. Kitchlee (—9), F. J. Nathan (—5), W. G. Page (+1), P. F. Fischer (—4), M. Reid (+1), C. E. Nixon (—4), T. Sharples (—4). F. H. Brown (—9), W. H. Reid (—3), G. C. Plinston (—9), H. Blackwell (—8), H. Cheetham (—7), W. L. Harvey (—5), and A. E. Bice (—5).

SECOND ROUND.

Heyn beat Kitchlee 2 up.
Page beat Nathan 4 up and 3 to play.
Fischer beat M. Reid 2 up.
Nixon beat Sharples 1 up.
Brown beat W. H. Reid 3 up and 1 to play.
Blackwell beat Plinston 4 up and 2 to play.
Cheetham beat Harvey 4 up and 2 to play.
Bice beat St. Paul 1 up.

THIRD ROUND.

Heyn beat Page 2 up and 1 to play.
Fischer beat Nixon 2 up and 1 to play.
Blackwell beat Brown 2 up and 1 to play.
Bice beat Cheetham 2 up and 1 to play.

SEMI-FINAL.

Fischer beat Heyn 1 up.
Blackwell beat Bice 4 up and 2 to play.

The final will be played off between P. F. Fischer (—4), and H. Blackwell (—5).

CALCUTTA MEDAL HANDICAP.

This match was played, yesterday morning, but did not secure so many entries as usual, only fifteen names being given in. The result was as follows:—

		Score.	Points.	Nett.
1	H. Blackwell ...	45	—8	37
2	T. D. Moore ...	47	—9	38
3	G. C. Plinston ...	50	—9	41
4	C. St. Paul ...	43	—1	42
	P. F. Fischer ...	45	—3	42
6	W. G. Page ...	42	+1	43
	J. I. Murray ...	47	—4	43
8	F. H. Brown ...	53	—9	44
9	C. E. Nixon ...	49	—4	45
10	A. Kitchlee ...	55	—9	46
	C. H. S. Boggs ...	46	Scr.	46

Messrs. Marshall Reid, F. J. Nathan, A. C. Owen, and R. A. English retired.

SECRETARY AND VICEROY.

LET us not deceive ourselves. The success which Manchester has achieved by applying shameless pressure to a yielding Government will embolden her to new efforts. A third of the cotton duties has disappeared; the other two-thirds will follow next year or the year after. The next move of the Lancashire members will be to cripple the great Bombay industry by drastic factory legislation, such as the Government of Lord Lansdowne was barely able to avert. No one can say what may not be telegraphed to the present or some future Viceroy and his Government.—"Daily Paper."

Then hie ye away to the East, my Lord,
And God gi' grace to your soul,
To bow to the best o' the Parliament
That meets for the State's control!
For five long years ye shall reign and rule
And the Land shall own ye Lord,

But remember me in your dole and gree
As ye sit at the Council Board!
For I am backed by the Burghs and Shires
And the pens of a Party Press;
By the grip o' my might, by the soul o' my right,
Am I Lord of your Mightinesse!

And the deeds well done 'twixt sun and sun
Are less than empty names
If they be not touched with the benison
Of St. Stephen and St. James!
The land is large

11 lakhs (or 30 per cent.) of taxation on Indian-made goods. It is surely but natural that Indian manufacturers should stoutly object to a transfer of taxation from the customers of the Lancashire mills to those of the Indian mills when no practical reason has been adduced to justify this, and when remission of Indian taxation is being made. It is a transfer of taxation from the richer to the poorer classes of the community, that is not required for fiscal consideration, that is not warranted when a surplus in the finances is available, and I may add that the annoyance is intensified by the knowledge that this shifting of taxation cannot be of the least benefit to Lancashire. Unfortunately

A SENSE OF INJURY

has been created in the minds of Lancashire manufacturers by the imposition of a duty on cotton goods, which feeling it is highly desirable, should be removed. It has been recognised in India that it would be a matter of very serious concern were an embittered controversy and political hostility to exist between the manufacturing communities of England and India. The readiness with which local manufacturers have addressed themselves to a consideration of the subject in response to the agitation by Manchester and the impartial manner in which they have stated the fact of the case for the information of your Excellency's Government manifest to a remarkable degree their desire that even justice should be secured. Their proposal, that the class of yarns and fabrics freed from excise should be exempt from import duty, and that locally manufactured cloth and yarns of 20s and over should pay an excise was supported by the Chambers of Commerce of India and the Government of Bombay, and should have removed the sense of injury that unfortunately sprung into existence, without implying loss of revenue. It should have done more than remove "a shred of protection" against Lancashire as it would have turned the scale against the Indian manufacturers so long as a duty on any stores is levied. A duty on stores adds to the cost of exported yarns and to this extent the Lancashire manufacturer will have an advantage in competition with Indian products in those foreign marts to which India sends 3ths of her production. I say with frankness I do not anticipate that this proposal in itself, any more than the measure now put forward by the Government, would either bring about a revival or lead to a development of Lancashire trade, Lancashire having long since ceased to export the coarser qualities, supplying India with shirtings instead.

A remission of taxation is always welcome, and the present proposal again proves the elasticity of the Indian revenues. It is surprising that it should now be possible for the Government to offer any remission even during the despondent tones that were uttered in this Council Chamber not many months ago. For myself I should have preferred that the attention of the Government of India should have been devoted, if a remission of taxation were admissible, to lowering the Railway rates for the carriage of exports and imports over the main lines of the State Railways. It seems to me that working as Government is now doing for a dividend of from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. on the liberal capital of the State Railways, at the same time improving Block at the expense of revenue may

CHECK THE DEVELOPMENT OF LANCASHIRE TRADE

far more seriously than the imaginary injury arising from the imposition of Customs duties. As an illustration I would like to say that were Government to give up the surplus revenue it obtains from the East Indian Grand Trunk line which last year amounted to the identical sum of taxation that Government is prepared to remit, namely, Rs. 50,00,000, the produce of the country would have a better chance of competing successfully in the markets of Europe with crops of other countries, and that the benefits to be derived from cheap railway freights by the people of this country, including the poorer classes, would also directly benefit Manchester in creating a greater demand for her wares. I personally place this claim for remission of taxation first. I think it is sound in principle and would be beneficial in results. Next to this, there might well come the consideration that has been so frequently characterised as the iniquitous income-tax, the limit of which might have been raised for the benefit of the poorer classes even if Government did not see its way to redistribute or entirely abolish the impost. Either of these proposals would have been of benefit to the community, and if Lancashire would actively support the extension of the Railway system in India, and if Government would carry out, and give whatever terms are necessary to secure the construction of a system of feeder lines by which Manchester goods may be brought to the door of the Indian peasant, and be exchanged for the produce of his land, it would in my opinion be a permanent benefit and do far more than this method of dealing with a surplus which, after all, may be accidental. I offer these remarks in the hope that when Government comes to deal with a further surplus it will give consideration to this commercial requirement.

The Council is now assuming that the

FINANCES AND FUTURE PROSPECTS ADMIT

of reduction in taxation, but without a statement of the finances it is very much in the position of a Board of Direction of a Public Company called upon for approval of a dividend being distributed without having an estimate of the revenue account. I would further observe that it has been admitted that sterling exchange is now the most important factor in the realization of a balance in the finances of the State, and I assume that Government has anticipated what effect a revival in trade with Lancashire, which it is intended by this Bill to promote, have upon exchange. I do not approve of the principle involved in the Bill, and if Government intends to proceed with the Bill, regardless of the opposition it has created, I can only hope that when trade has become accustomed to the alteration it may be continued without further loss, but to ensure this I would like to obtain from your Excellency's Government some thing in the nature of an assurance that this legislative measure is looked upon as a final settlement of the question, and that so long as the finances permit, there need be no further alteration in import duties. I am convinced that if your Excellency's Government and her Majesty's Secretary of State for India do not intend that the proposals now put forward shall be a final solution and settlement of the question as far as Lancashire is concerned, and that Lancashire shall not be permitted to regard this as an instalment of her demands, the Bill will not only be useless, it will be injurious, and will involve the trade of the country in annoyance, agitation, and loss against which I would enter a strong protest. The legislative measures affecting currency, and commerce passed during recent years have with their initiation brought severe loss on sections of the commercial and industrial community and so serious are the consequences involved in an alteration in fiscal policy that in paper No. 5 attached to the Bill an earnest protest has been preferred by the importers of Manchester goods against the interruption to business caused by the numerous changes to which the duty and the tariff have been subjected, and the hope is expressed that the settlement now about to become to may be a lasting one, and that importers may be allowed to conduct their business in peace for many years to come.

The Hon. Bulwant Rao Bhuskati said:—My Lord, the Government of India is justly entitled to the warmest gratitude of the people of this country for the most appropriate consideration they have given to the much difficult problem of the reimposition of cotton duties. It is quite true that the Government has been placed, as it were, between the hammer and the anvil. Yet a deal of the anxiety so unnecessarily excited may still be quieted. Educated public opinion, and especially that of the English and Indian mercantile communities in this country, may be said to have been fully represented by the Millowners Association of Bombay. That opinion, my Lord, is not only favourable to the cause of good government, but is sure to foster a spirit of contentment among the masses. I shall confine my observations to the able speech made by the hon. Mover in introducing the Bill, to the letter from the Mill-owners Association, and to the representation of Lancashire manufacturers.

The framers of the Lancashire case have gone far off the range of existing facts, in representing that under the influence of the import duties, the prosperity of the Bombay mills has gone forward by leaps and bounds. It is evident, my Lord, that the mill industry here could not have been in a thriving condition, owing to the condition of the exchange, to the war in Eastern Asia, and to the effects of the closing of the mints. Allow me therefore to mention that the statement that the depression of Lancashire manufacture is due to any unnatural impetus given to the Indian mills

CANNOT BE TRUE.

Mr. Marshall rightly remarks:— "Throughout these papers there is no shadow of a hint or suggestion that the bad times which have overtaken Lancashire of late can have any other source or origin than India, and any one reading them, or otherwise unaware of the facts, would come to the conclusion that there had been no increase in the spinning power in any other part of the world than in India." He then appends a table showing how much the United Kingdom alone added to its spinning power during the last four years. Her trade in India is comparatively smaller. Her trade with this country in fabrics of 20's and lower is almost a nullity. She may have a real grievance. But the remedy sought for is not specific for the distemper. It would simply be amputating the leg when there is pain in the fingers. Even the hon. the Finance Member holds the same opinion when he says:—"But although the Manchester case is in these and some other points much exaggerated, there are other matters in which we feel we must admit that the treatment of Indian and Manchester goods is not quite on the same level."

The Lancashire men, we are told, have made out their case by a set of figures which show that during the first five months of 1895 there was a large falling off in the shipment of cotton goods from England to India. If comparative statistics are to have any value they must extend over a very wide area, and the narrower the basis of a fact asserted the less reliable is the logical consequence likely to be inferred from it. It is for the same reason that Lord Salisbury impresses upon statesmen the necessity of using large maps. Lancashire complains that she has suffered from a shortage of nearly 300 million yards in her export. She more than hints that India has absorbed to herself the trade which she has lost. But it is highly gratifying to find that the hon. Mover is duly sensible of the invalidity of this assertion, and does not consider that whatever Lancashire may have lost in this time of depression is India's gain. It is therefore quite out of place to make any comments on the hints she throws out. My Lord, we are all aware that

THE IDEA OF PROTECTION IS VERY REPUGNANT

to our most benign Government. This is neither the time nor the occasion to enter into a discussion on Free Trade and Protection for this country. The established principles of Free Trade have been applied to this country, and I, for one would never ask a favour partaking of the nature of a protective system, even though it is an admitted fact that the theories of the Western science cannot have a salutary effect on this country. No less an authority than Mr. Mill advocates a temporary protection to infant and promising industries—an opinion, which, though rejected by his school, has a strong re-action in its favour. But taking our stand on Free Trade alone, it cannot be made out that in the duties as they have hitherto been levied there can be any protection afforded to India. Properly speaking it is only 30's and 40's of the Indian goods that enter into direct competition with Manchester. This is the opinion held by experts of established capability like Mr. Benzonji Dadabhoy Mehta, the Manager of the Empress Mills at Nagpur. But Indian mills hardly "produce yarns of better class than 30's." This is the belief of an authority as high as the Hon. Sir James Westland himself. There is therefore no real competition between Lancashire and India. The former does not, or rather cannot, trade in lower counts, while the latter cannot produce the higher ones. The truth of the non-existence of competition is evident enough in spite of the perverted attempts of Lancashire to prove the contrary. She is moreover not affected by the incidence of the import duty. Nor has she any grievance in the lower counts, because, ts the hon. Mover has said, the quantity of articles sent by her to Indian markets is not inconsiderable for any attention. But Lancashire does not admit even this palpable fact. Little of the fabrics manufactured in Lancashire out of the yarns of counts 20's and under comes into India. The Bombay millowners could, in consequence of this fact, very easily dislodge their opponents from their ground from this standpoint. Mr. Marshall emphatically asks why Lancashire has left to India the virtual monopoly in the supply of low count yarns to China. The truth is that when American cotton is at three pence a pound it costs nearly two annas more to lay down a pound of twenties made from it in Bombay than to lay down a pound of the same quality, viz., of twenties, made from Indian cotton.

My Lord, I have endeavoured to bring to your Excellency's notice that

NO INJURY HAS BEEN DONE TO LANCASHIRE

by any exemption from excise granted to Indian yarns of 20's and lower. Nor has any protection resulted from it to India. It is now necessary to sum up the Bombay minute of the hon. Mover, dated the 14th July 1894. He admits therein:—"That the mills do not as a matter of fact produce yarns of better class than 30's; that Indian cotton is not generally suitable for spinning higher counts; that there is no chance of American cotton being imported into India for purposes of finer counts; the Egyptain cotton which is suited for fine spinning is imported only to a limited extent for the sake of experiment only; that besides the above Lancashire starts with great advantages over India; machinery costs less, building and erecting are expensive in India, coal lies the next door to Manchester while Bombay mills get theirs from England. Depreciation is great in India, wages are high in India, considering inefficiency of labour is required to be made up by number; and lastly, that one of the reasons which prevent Indian millowners from attempting to compete by importing yarns and weaving (finer fabrics) from them is that when a mill weaves from yarns spinning the yarn is conveyed to the weaving department on its original spindles. A mill that purchases yarns to weave would have first to pay in the price of the yarns, the cost of the reeling, bundling and packing, and then in its own wages, also the cost of conveyance, unpacking and unbundling. All this is prohibitive as a matter of competition, and though in Lancashire some mills do weave from yarns spun elsewhere, it is done only when it is possible to convey the yarn on its original spindles." The hon. Mover has thus enumerated the

ADVANTAGES WHICH ENGLAND HAS OVER INDIA.

The mathematical value of these far more than exceeds five per cent. Or, to be more clear, the advantages which England has over India cannot be obviated by an "ad valorem" duty of five per cent. on goods imported therefrom into India. Does an import duty of 5 per cent. on Lancashire goods prevent the merchants therein, in spite of their numerous advantages, from competing with the merchants of Indian fabrics duty free so far as 20's are concerned? When all the advantages in her favour Lancashire could not compete with her rival when there was no duty.

In spite of the numerous disadvantages to India, she could undersell her rival either in her home market or elsewhere. A sight "ad valorem" duty could have interfered little with the existing state of things. People are often apt to forget and overlook future consequences when a change against the existing state of things is aimed at. They are often inclined to ignore its consequences and declare in favour of that state which has stood the test of time. The complaint of Lancashire against the exemption granted in India to the lower counts is but similar. This is unnatural. The rest is in order. I mean by attributing to it her present depression. I am quite confident that your Excellency's Government will not yield to such vague representations.

(To be concluded.)

EMBARKATION OF THE REMAINS OF H. H. AGA KHAN'S GRANDMOTHER.

The remains of Haji Baig, the mother of H. H. Aga Akbar Shah, and the grandmother of H. H. Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, were carried, yesterday afternoon, in a procession consisting of about one thousand persons, from Hassanabad, Mount Road, to Mazagon Bunder, where it was embarked on board the steam-ship Mobile for conveyance to Kerbella, a place sacred to the Mahomedans. The deceased lady died about 15 days ago at the age of eighty years, and as her death had been certified to be due to natural causes, permission for the removal of the body was granted both by the Police Commissioner and the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality. Since her death, her remains, which were properly embalmed and secured in a nice coffin, were deposited at Hassanabad. About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a large concourse of Khojas and Moguls, numbering about one thousand collected at Hassanabad to pay their last tributes of respect to the departed lady. Amongst those present were: H. H. Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, H. H. Aga Akbar Shah, H. H. Aga Jungi Shah, Mr. Haji Mirza Hoosein Khan Mohtahm-el-Sultanah, the Persian Consul-General, Messrs. Haji Abdul Hoosein Amin Toojar, Aga Mahomed Jaffer Isphani, Mahomed Reza Dehdushty, Mahomed Reza Shirazi, Assadoola Kazirani, Sultan Alli Shoostree, Abdul Rahiman Sherazi, Shaik Hamoody Aulem, Aga Sayed Mahomed, Vaez, Oomer Jamal, Haji Jackeria Ahmed, Sirdar Mir Abdulalli Akbaralli, Khan Bahadur, Messrs. Haji Mahomed Saadak Nemaji, Rahimbhoy Zenool Abedeen, Shivji Nathoo, Sayid Moostak Ali, Allarakhia Shivji, Mookhee Laduk Haji, Mookhee Oassumbhoy Moosa, Meheralli Mahomed Chinoy, and others. A deputation, representing the High Priest of the Borah community, was also present. After the usual ceremony was performed, the procession started from Hassanabad at 5 o'clock. The principal mourners were H. H. Aga Akbar Shah, H. H. Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, and H. H. Aga Jungi Shah. As the coffin containing the remains was being carried in a bier through the compound, a number of ladies with black veils appeared on the balcony of the bungalow of Hassanadad and commenced piteously crying and moaning. The procession was headed by forty Mahomedan lads conveying on their heads trays containing sweet-meats, followed by a number of boys carrying "punjahs" and chanting prayers. These were followed by five fully comparisoned horses with arms reversed, the whole procession walking at the rear, with the bier, containing the remains, in the midst. The procession solemnly passed through the Mount Road, and emerging on to the Dockyard Road, arrived at the Mazagon Bunder about an hour later. The remains were here placed in a steam launch, which had been kept there in readiness and were conveyed in it to the steam-ship Mobile, on which they were properly embarked. The sweetmeats were then distributed amongst the poor at the bunder, and the processionists dispersed after offering prayers. The steamer with the remains will weigh anchor to-morrow. The police arrangements along the route were very satisfactorily made under Superintendent Briscoe, who was assisted by a number of European police officers and a few sowars of the mounted police.

Earl Spencer, desirous of possessing a souvenir of his visit to Darjiling, has, we understand, commissioned Mr. Alex. Scott, the artist, to paint him two pictures with special effects such as his lordship has witnessed from Tiger Hill. One scene will represent the view of the plains of Bengal from Senchal, the other a cloud effect showing the snowy peaks of the Kinchinjunga groups. Mr. Scott is well known for his artistic work among the snows, and doubtless these pictures will represent further proofs of his skill.

THE LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Lord Reay Memorial Fund was held, yesterday evening, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. The attendance of the subscribers was very thin, there being only nine gentlemen present. Mr. A. F. Beaufort, chairman of the Committee, was called to the chair.

In opening the proceedings, the Hon. Mr. Wadia stated that the whole fund collected amounted to Rs. 68,000, including the interest and the exchange difference. Out of this sum Rs. 49,201 were spent after the statue, including the laying of foundation and the unveiling ceremony, which left a balance of Rs. 18,927 at their disposal. He drew attention to the fact that as the statue is unprotected railings are required to be placed around it. He had got the estimate for the same from the P. W. D., and it amounted to Rs. 1,100. He had asked the Government to take over the charge of the statue from the Committee, and name a sum for its maintenance, but the Government had not yet sent any reply regarding the proposal. In lieu of the resolution of the meeting of the subscribers at the Town Hall, he had asked his Lordship's views as to the best way of the disbursement of this balance. But his Lordship had left it to the discretion of the subscribers, whose money it was; but at the same time his Lordship had intimated that he would like to see a sum of Rs. 6,000 to be paid to the Poona Museum, in which his Lordship took so much interest; for the remaining sum his Lordship had expressed his approval if benefit was given to two funds, namely, the nursing fund at the J. J. Hospital, and the Bombay Branch of the Lady Dufferin Fund. He (Mr. Wadia) had also received other application. There was a letter from Mr. Phipson, asking the balance to be given to the Bombay Branch of the Lady Dufferin Fund. One application was for a help of Rs. 6,000 for the building of the Dhollera Native Library, and the other was asking Rs. 5,000 for the school building at Sangamner in Ahmednuggur.

The chairman said that the last two proposals were for the benefit of local interest, whereas the other proposals were of Imperial. The Hon. Mr. Wadia proposed. "That the honorary secretaries be authorised to pay to the Poona Municipality Rs. 6,000 towards the expenses of the proposed building for the Reay Industrial Museum." Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, in seconding the proposal remarked that, as the Poona people had also subscribed the money, and his Lordship took an interest in the institution, it was proper if the amount was paid for the benefit of the museum.

The proposal was put to the vote, and unanimously agreed to.

The chairman then said that out of Rs. 18,900 at their disposal, they had disposed of Rs. 6,000, and it was for them to settle whether the four different funds should be benefitted, or only one should be benefitted.

Mr. R. M. Sayani proposed "That the honorary secretaries be authorised to hand over to the nurses at the Sir J. J. group of hospitals such balance as remains undisposed of on the following conditions:—

That the fund be called the Lord Reay Nurses Fund. That it be invested in Government Paper, etc., kept intact as an endowment, the interest only being used in meeting the expenses of the nursing at the Sir J. J. group of hospitals. That in the event of the sisters giving up the work, the fund to be transferred to such authority as may then be in charge of the nursing on similar conditions."

Mr. Wacha seconded the proposal.

Mr. Phipson said that the Bombay Branch of the Lady Dufferin Fund had its resources exhausted. It was badly in want of fund, and, considering that it had done great and good work, and also having regard to the fact that Lady Reay took a deep interest in the promotion of the object of the fund, it was most desirable that the fund should be benefitted. In fact, Lady Reay had founded the Bombay Branch of the Lady Dufferin Fund.

Mr. Wacha enquired whether the class who were benefitted by it were natives.

Mr. Phipson said that all classes of people derived therefrom, and practically those who obtained advantage were almost entirely natives.

Mr. Nanabhoy R. Ranina suggested that Rs. 2,000 should be given to the Bombay Branch of the Lady Dufferin Fund. He suggested this simply for preserving the unanimity, which was necessary in such cases. He was in favour of Mr. Sayani's proposal, but he suggested this as a compromise.

Mr. Sayani said that not because he had no sympathy with the Lady Dufferin Fund that he proposed that the benefit should be given to the nursing fund of the Sir J. J. Hospital, but because he thought that if small sums were given to different institutions, they would be of no practical value to them, and, therefore, he was against the spliting of the balance.

Mr. Phipson then proposed as an amendment that half the balance of Rs. 11,900 should be given to the Bombay Branch of the Lady Dufferin Fund. He urged that the institution was of Imperial interest, and was doing great and incalculable good. They were assisting the Nasik, Sholapure, and Rajkote branches, and mostly the natives derived benefit therefrom. Mr. Wadia observed that the Bombay Branch of the Lady Dufferin Fund would be indirectly benefitted, because those who received training at the Gama and other hospitals might get employment in the Sir J. J. Hospital.

Mr. Sayani's proposal was then put to the vote, and carried.

DEATH OF A NONAGENARIAN LADY.

The Gond Saraswat community, otherwise known as the Shenvi community, has suffered a great loss in the death of Esubai, mother of the late Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, C.I.E., who departed this life on Wednesday last, at 3 p.m., at his residence at Malabar Hill. The deceased was a lady of remarkable parts. She was possessed of an acute intelligence, and a remarkable memory. She was very conversant with the difficult Vedantic philosophy of the Hindus, which has baffled the understanding of many a Pundit. She used to discuss and explain the tortuous doctrines inculcated in this philosophy with wonderful clearness and perspicuity. Her reputation at a Vedantist was wide, and many Sanskritists, versed in the ancient lore of the Hindus, visited her specially, and always went back satisfied with her complete mastery over Vedantic principles. She lived a very pure and pious life, and spent her days in doing various acts of charity. She suffered a very heavy bereavement in the year 1884, in the untimely death of her grandson, Mr. Dinanath, but her knowledge of Vedanta stood her in good stead, and she endured the calamity with fortitude and courage. She was smitten with another affliction in the death of her son, Mr. Raghunath, who was her only child. She was left a widow at the early age of eighteen, and was thrown practically penniless in the world, with no one to look after her and her little boy of three years. With perseverance and extraordinary economy, she managed to live on the small income of Rs. 5, which she derived from her family house in Kandewady. She was a great support to Mr. Raghunath in early days, and her blessings were followed with gratification and filial fondness that but for the encouragement both moral and mental which she gave him from time to time, he would not have reached the position he was able to attain. She has utilised all her private fortune in endowing worthy objects of charity. She constructed a dharamsala at Dhysar, a village just mid-way between Thana and Panwell, and also established an "Annachatra" at Panchvaty at Nassik, where hundreds of poor Brahmins have been fed. The community to which she belonged was rich in men, such as the late Dr. Bhau Daji, Mr. Narayen Vasudev, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Mr. Justice Telang, Mr. R. N. Khote, Mr. S. P. Pandit, but it can boast of few such ladies as the late Esubai, who has died at the ripe old age of ninety-two. She leaves behind a large circle of relations and friends to lament her loss.

THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, under the command of Captain Walter Mitchell, will sail, to-day, for Calicut and Rangoon, with 17 officers, 1 lady, 1 child, 4 warrant officers, 3 women, and 8 children, 729 men rank-and-file, 12 syces, 5 children, and 21 followers. The following is the list of officers:—Lieut-Col R North, R A; Major C Wood, 2nd Essex Regt; Surgeon-Major and Mrs C W S Magrath and child, A M S; Captains F A Hedley, 2nd Staffordand W B Silver, 1st R I Fusiliers; Lieuts B E Crocker, 1st R I Fusiliers; G E Sharp, 1st R Lanc; and H C Hunter, 2nd Oxford L I; 2nd Lieuts H T Reed, nd W G R Green, 1st E Yorks, M W Parker, 1st Northampton; and G E Wilson, 1st E Lanc; Lieuts H H Dowding, 2nd Essex Regt; W TG Percy, 19th Hussars; Capt E Peach, 3rd M L I; and Messrs. Blathwayt and Ward, R I Marines.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

On return from leave Mr. A. G. Hudson is to resume his appointment as Assistant Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey.

Mr. R. N. Oliver, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, is granted furlough for two years.

Three months' privilege leave has been granted to Mr. W. Doderet, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Kaira.

Mr. W. W. Loch, I.C.S., Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, has been allowed special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months.

Three months' extension of leave, on medical certificate, has been granted to the Rev. P. S. Grove, B.A.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. McConaghy, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Poona, is allowed fourteen months' furlough.

Surgeon-Captain W. E. Jennings has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Shikarpur, and Surgeon-Captain J. B. Smith, as Civil Surgeon, Bijapur.

Captain F. G. Heaven, Unattached List, 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, has been appointed Captain on the Active List of the 1st Battalion, vice Wolff, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Captain E. F. Nicholson has been promoted Major of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Brown, promoted.

Major James E. Whiting has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding the Poona Volunlunteer Rifle Corps, vice Meakin, deceased.

Nineteen months' furlough has been granted to Mr. H. McMillan, Executive Engineer, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Mr. P. P. Deasy, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

On return, from leave, Mr. F. L. Sprott, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Northern Division, and attached to the office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Mr. R. Knight, I.C.S., on return to duty, is appointed Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. D. Davies, District Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for six months of the leave on medical certificate granted to him in March, 1895.

Mr. W. H. Crowe, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, is allowed furlough for eleven months from the 1st May next.

Mr. F. H. Warden has been appointed Superintendent of Police, Southern Mahratta Railway, vice Mr. H. J. Duggan, retiring. Mr. R. Mactier, District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmedabad District, to do duty as District Superintendent in the Poona District, during the absence on leave of Mr. M. Kennedy. Mr. W. G. Clabby to act in a like capacity in the Ahmedabad District, and Mr. A. F. Grey to act as Assistant Superintendent there.

Sanction has been accorded to the garrison in the Tochi Valley being reduced to four guns of a Native Mountain Battery, one squadron of Native Cavalry, two battalions of Native Infantry and two Maxim guns.

The 20th Bengal Infantry will proceed on the 14th instant to Peshawar and relieve the 1st Bengal Infantry, which will then go to Jhansi.

The sixteen Chitralis who effected their escape from Chitral to Kabul after Sher Afzul's capture, have now been sent to Peshawar by the Amir and are in the lock-up until further orders.

Umra Khan, who leaves Kabul shortly on a pilgrimage to Mecca, will go *viâ* Kandahar and through Persia, instead of by way of Peshawar and Bombay. The Amir, it is stated, has given him a large sum of money and an escort of 40 sowars.

Consequent on the Chitral and Malakand reliefs having been sanctioned, the depots of the following regiments will be moved: The 15th Sikhs from Sialkot to Ferozepore, the 24th Punjab Infantry from Delhi to Dera Ghazi Khan, the 25th Punjab Infantry from Nowgong to Mian Mir, the 28th Punjab Infantry from Ferozepore to Rawalpindi, and the 29th Punjab Infantry from Meerut to Delhi.

The application of Mahomed Yusuf-ud-din to quash his prosecution on the ground of illegal procedure by the District Magistrate at Simla in issuing a warrant on complaint without observing Section 200 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and on the further ground that the warrant was illegally issued for execution outside British India, was heard on Monday in the Lahore Chief Court. Messrs. Pugh and Kirkpatrick, advocates, appeared for the petitioner, and the Government Advocate appeared for the Crown. A preliminary objection that the application was too late was overruled without calling on Mr. Pugh. The first ground of the application as to illegal disregard of Section 200 was overruled without calling on the Government Advocate. The question of jurisdiction was argued at length.

A correspondent writes: "The people of the Hukong Valley are believed to be generally friendly: but even if they were otherwise disposed, they are so split up by intestine feuds that any opposition to the progress of the survey is extremely improbable. The Sinna or Sana Kachins, against whom our troops are acting in the Mali Kha Valley, belong to the same group of tribes as the Hukong Valley people, all being Singphos. There are three or four main tribes, each subdivided into a number of separate sections. All these, with the exception of the Tissau clan, to which the Assam Singphos belong, are generally known in Assam and in the country itself as Kakus. They occupy the Hukong and Mali Kha valleys and stretch up to the borders of China, Chinese traders bring in silks and sulphur, and some of the outlying Singpho sections, notably the Sinna or Sana section, are closely connected with the Chinese. The name Kachin or Theinbaw is that by which the Burmese usually designated the Singphos. The people although naturally indolent possess commercial instinct and are consequently great travellers. The chief products of the Hukong Valley are rubber and amber. The rubber forests lie in the neighbourhood of Turongku and Ningbyen, and considerable traffic in the raw article is carried on between these places and Assam. There are amber mines at Maiukwom, three days' journey south of Ningbyen and nine days from Mogaung. The amber is roughly shaped into thick pencils or cylinders and fetches a very high price in Assam, where it is turned into ornaments for the women's ears. It is very light and is probably weight for weight as valuable as gold. Gold is found in many places, but is not systematically sought for."

The petty chiefs between the Malakand and Chitral have already begun to squabble, the apple of discord being the Jhandoul territory. The Jhandoul people themselves, it seems, prefer to be ruled by Umra's brother, and the latter has the support of the Khan of Nawagai; but the Khan of Dir, our late "ally," has apparently other views: hence the dissension. Evidently the Chitral "settlement" does not mean that all is yet settled in those regions.

For the first time in the history of University education in this country, a native of India has been appointed an examiner in English in the examination for the Master of Arts degree. The recipient of this distinction is Lala Madan Gopal M. A., Barrister-at Law, and a Fellow of the Punjab University, who was made a Rai Bahadur on the 1st ultimo. He has been appointed one of the examiners for the M. A. examination of the Punjab University. He is a distinguished alumnus of the old Delhi College.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Apropos of the marked change that has recently come over the political horizon, we reprint the following lines published in 1891:—

Then, England, pause! know friend from foe!
Where, when, has Russia crossed thy path?
That she doth ever greater grow
Is this the only fault she hath?
Thou callest her "a Giant Liar,"
Did Britain never stoop to lie?
Is Prussia's moral standard higher?
Did Austria's ever range so high?
Nay! diplomatic lies have streamed
Since first the Tower of Babel fell,
That Diplomat the best is deemed
Who dexterous falsehoods best can tell.
In truth, the "Teuton" is thy foe!
Thy rival he in every field;
His power thy Court, thy Councils know;
Thy Commerce nought from him can shield
His Princes lead thy Daughters forth
Dowered deep in dowers of English gold;
His merchant vessels sweep thy North;
Thy "silver streak" his warships hold.
He threatens three on every side,
While thou dost cringe to him and yield,
Surrendering to his armed pride
The best of thy Colonial field.
He stirs the Russ against thy power,
Pointing to plains of Hindustan,
Hooing to stay the dreaded hour
When France will meet him, man to man.

But why should England cross the Russ?
We both have kindred work to do!
Asia is wide: for him, for us,
There's space to spare, with high aims too!
Redeem "the Cradle" of our race,
Let Commerce circle everywhere,
Let Love regain its pride of place,
Let Eden once more blossom there!
Let "great white Tsar," let "great white Queen"
Stretch forth o'er Asia healing hands,
Touching the sere leaf into green,
Blessing with bloom the barren lands.

England and Russia—friendly Powers,
India secure, and strong and free,
Over the West no war-cloud lowers,
The East regains its liberty!

J. POLLEN.

THE LUCKNOW DURBAR.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces held a Durbar on Monday in the Canning College Hall, for the reception of the Oudh Talukdars and the Durbaris of the Lucknow Division. The interior of the hall was tastefully decorated with flags and plants, and on the dais was a silver chair for his Honour. The men of the 16th Lancers were in position at various points, and a guard of the Essex Regiment with band and colours was on duty. Precisely at noon Sir Antony and Lady MacDonnell drove up escorted by the native cavalry. The general officer Commanding, the Judicial Commissioners, the Commissioners of Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions, the Secretary to the Government and the Deputy Commissioners of the various districts were present, besides a Great number of other spectators, including many ladies. His Honour, on arrival, was received by the Secretaries to the Government and the Commissioners, and conducted to the dais, all present rising until his Honour was seated. Before the Durbar actually began the insignia of Knight Commander of the Indian Empire was presented to the Maharaja of Ajodhia with due ceremonial. The Maharaja was accommodated in a separate room prior to his presentation with the insignia, and he was conducted into the Durbar hall by Rana Sir Shanker Baksh Singh and Sir Muhammad Amir Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur, who introduced him to the Lieutenant-Governor. The grant conferring the dignity was read in English by the Chief Secretary, who also read her Majesty's warrant dispensing with the personal investiture of the Maharaja. His Honour then presented the Maharaja with the badge, the grant, the warrant and the statutes of the Order, and congratulated his Highness. The latter briefly replied, and the Durbar then began.

The Durbaris were presented in the order of precedence: the eight taluqdars first in rank, by the Chief Secretary, and the remainder by the political Under-Secretary. The Commissioner of Lucknow and the Deputy Commissioner presented each their quota of Durbaris, the native officers being presented by the officers of the corps. All classes of Durbaris offered the usual "nazars," which were touched and remitted when the presentations were over.

His Honour addressed the assembly, and, at the conclusion, attar and pan were distributed. The Lieutenant-Governor, in the course of a rather long speech, expressed his pleasure at being so early in his tenure of office to meet the Taluqdars and Raises of Oudh, in durbar. During his recent tour in the Eastern and Southern districts of Oudh demonstrations of welcome had everywhere been accorded to him as the representative of the Queen-Empress; and because he was well assured of their loyalty he accepted these proofs of their respect and goodwill. He had long been a student of the Taluqdars' history and traditions, the principles which their history and traditions alike inculcated being the maintenance of their position as proprietors of the soil and devotion to the crown which secures them in its quiet enjoyment. He had always been a friend to the territorial aristocracy of India, and so long as their loyalty was unquestioned their territorial position was assured. He told the Taluqdars that the maintenance of the landed proprietors in dignity and solvency was among the best guarantees of a stable Government in this country, and if in other provinces and at other times he had advocated the interests of tenants he had never for one moment ceased to have at heart the interests of the landlords. His Honour improved the occasion by urging that the Taluqdars should lose no opportunity for self-improvement and for educating their children in Western knowledge. He enjoined the abandonment of unwise expenditure, and careful estate control and kindness to tenants, with liberal education for the Taluqdars' children. As public men, Sir Antony invited their help in detecting and controlling abuses, referring especially to the police; and his Honour concluded an excellent address by counselling the Taluqdars and Raises generally to remain in that same close union with the Government on which they justly prided themselves. At the close of the Durbar the Lieutenant-Governor returned to Government House.

PHILHARMONIC AFTERNOON CONCERT.

The Philharmonic Society have done well to repeat "Judas Maccabæus" at the Town Hall, yesterday afternoon.

Not only was such music well worth the repetition, but the earlier hours and the smaller charge for a seat suits many people. The attendance was very good; decidedly better than at the evening concerts. There was no change made in the programme except in the substitution of Mr. H. M. Stewart for Mr. Peterkin, who has left Bombay for Calcutta since the last performance.

All the soloists did their work with great care and ability. The nine choruses given by Mr. Nixon's choir reflect the greatest credit on the conductor, orchestra, and choir. In only one ("We never, never will bow down) was there a failure; there the attack was decidedly bad, and the parts did not recover themselves for some bars. Having once recovered, however, the rest of the chorus was well up to time, and altogether well given. After such a concert one can hardly say, as has been said, that Bombay is not a musical place.

India, writes a contemporary, can give England points in connection with postal facilities. For instance, the V.-P. P. system is an exceedingly simple device with which we are familiar in India, but which has not yet been adopted at home. The Value-Payable Post, is an extension of that method by which we are in the habit of sending money orders or ordinary parcels through the agency of the Post Office. A lady having completed her purchases desires that they shall be sent to her, or she merely sends a letter containing her orders. The tradesman first fills up a postal form signifying that the parcel is sent in compliance with the wishes of a bona-fide customer, and then commits the whole transaction to the care of the Post Office, which not only takes upon itself the duties of a carrier, but recovers from the addressee both the cost of the articles and the charges for delivery. There are many obvious advantages in such a system. The purchaser, in the first place, is not obliged to carry about with him all the money he may require for the various articles he wants, but can pay at his convenience at home. In the next place he has not to bear away in his hands a many-shaped and cumbrous package, which adds considerably to the inconvenience of his journey. On the other hand, he must, of course, be known as a man of credit and respectability, whom the shopkeeper is prepared to trust: while the Post Office is protected by having the articles in its own possession, and not surrendering them until the proper charges have been paid.

The Chief Commissioner of Burma contemplates a visit to the Chin Hills next month, when he will hold durbars of the local Chiefs. In this connection it is notable that more than two thousand guns have been surrendered in the hills during the present season, so that their final pacification may be looked upon as an accomplished fact.

THE LIFE OF FIRDOUSI.

Samshul Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., delivered at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Tuesday last, the third public lecture of the season in connection with that useful literary and scientific Society—the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, Mr. K. R. Kama presiding. The topic selected for the evening was the "Life of Firdousi," and the elaborate and masterly treatment it had received at the hands of the learned lecturer made a very favourable impression upon the large and crowded audience assembled on the occasion. In the course of his remarks the lecturer said that Firdousi, the greatest of the poets of the East, was compared with several well known poets of the West. As an author he is compared with Homer. His treatment

PURELY PERSONAL.

THERE are but few Englishmen who have not a deep respect and liking for Leo XIII., but it is nevertheless impossible to accept him as an arbitrator in the Anglo-American dispute. It is stated this morning that he has made a semi-official offer, through Cardinal Satolli, to President Cleveland to discharge this task. It may be taken for granted that the only desire of his Holiness is to promote peace; but for the two great Protestant nations of the world to accept the arbitration of the head of the Roman Church in so serious a matter would involve other consequences and might possibly give ground in the future for the gigantic claims of the Papal See. It must not be forgotten that earlier Popes have claimed to arbitrate between nations as of right.

Archibald Forbes when in Zululand on 1st June 1879 was one of a little group at dinner in the cavalry General's tent, when the Quarter-master-General put his head in-side the door, and called out, "Good God! the Prince Imperial is killed." The man was a practical joker, and the head was thrown at his head and he was laughed at, till his face proved the story true.

We are to have an armed Amerian invasion of England after all, and it is expected that the good people of London will show themselves strangely complaisant to the ruthless invader. Two hundred members of the Boston Honourable Artillery Company are to come over in July next as an armed force, for which the Prince of Wales obtained the sanction of the late Government, and their principal entertainers will be the Honourable Artillery Company of London. We all trust that by that date the differences between their country and ours will be in a state which will allow people at home to give them the welcome we should desire.

The appointment of Mr. T. H. Bolton to the vacant Taxing Mastership is only what was expected, and is a fitting reward for his political services. It is usual for solicitors, as in this case to be appointed to these offices as also to Chancery clerkships, and considering how the Bar monopolises nearly all the other legal appointments, it has certainly no right to complain of the fact. Mr. Bolton has been in practice for many years, and his profe-sional—quite apart from his political—position quite entitled him to look for some such recognition.

The honour of Knighthood has been conferred upon Judge Marten, who on the retirement of Judge Hall, last year, accepted the County Court judgeship for the district of Bucks and Berks. As Mr. Marten, Q.C., he was for many years the leader of the Bar in Vice-Chancellor Bacon's court. Born at Plaistow in 1829, he entered at the Inner Temple in 1852, was called in 1857, and took silk in 1874, the same year in which he became a Bencher of his Inn. He contested Nottingham in 1865, and Cambridge in 1880; and introduced the Bills for the Settled Estates Act, 1877.

An important addition has been made to the list of permanent officials at the Home Office. Owing to the increase of work, Sir M. White-Ridley has found it necessary to obtain the sanction of the Treasury to the appointment of a second Assistant Under-Secretary of State. This post has been conferred on Mr. C. S. Murdoch, C.B., who has had many years' experience as Head of the Criminal Branch of the Home Office. Sir Matthew has, at the same time, reorganised the work of the Department, and established a new Industrial and Parliamentary Branch.

Poor old Jane Cakebread is at large once more, and Lady Henry Somerset, who has been looking after her lately, declares that she is not an inebriate at all, but simply a lunatic, whose brain is immediately influenced by the smallest quantity of alcohol. So obvious an explanation ought to have been found long ago, and it is a shame that the poor creature should have been punished so many times for her unhappy infirmity. It may be taken for granted that she will soon be heard of again, and we hope that the authorities will then take the proper, and indeed, only sensible view of her case.

Now that the explanation has come, the so-called photographic discovery of Professor Rontgen is a very different thing from what was at first stated, though exceedingly interesting, and probably valuable. What the Professor of Physics at Wurzburg has discovered is that the light of one of Crookes' high vacuum tubes will penetrate a wooden or cardboard box sufficiently to act upon a photographic plate inside it. By laying a metal casting on the box a profile photograph or silhouette is obtained. By placing a hand on the box the light will penetrate the fleshy parts, but not the bone, and so a silhouette of the bones of the hand is imprinted on the plate. This, of course, is very different to shutting a thing up in a box and photographing through the wood. Many experts are already experimenting, and no doubt additional discoveries will shortly follow.

New York, according to Miss Gilder in the "Critic," is no place for a man and needs and only $1,000 a year. For a house for which you would pay £200 a year in London, you would pay £800 in New York. She knows literary workers whose incomes touch the £1,000 a year mark, but they can barely make ends meet. The poorest people in New York are not the acknowledged paupers, but the gentlefolk who are obliged to live on from £500 to £1000 a year. Those whose incomes are less are better off in a way, for they simply give up the struggle.

We have high authority for stating (says the "Pall Mall Gazette") that the result of the Cabinet's deliberation in the Transvaal affair, was a general expression on the part of all the Ministers of confidence in Mr. Chamberlain. The question was discussed, we understand, with a view to considering how far the whole Cabinet should have been consulted in the past or should be consulted in the future as to the steps which her Majesty's Government should take. It was agreed that Mr. Chamberlain's attitude has, all through the recent crisis, been admirably correct, and that, having scored a success so far, he should be given a free hand in dealing with the concluding events of the crisis.

I was amused to see it stated in some of the papers (says Mr. Labouchere in "Truth"), that the Queen has sent a "proper rebuke" to her grandson in a private letter. "The Queen-poet laureate of journalism remarked," "is the only person of whom the Emperor stands in some genuine dread." Surely we are not so utterly ignorant of German affairs as not to know that the late Emperor Frederick was by no means popular in Germany, notwithstanding his excellent qualities, because through his wife he was supposed to be under the influence of the English Court? Such a letter from the Queen—if written—with the comment attached to it would be by no means likely to have a calming effect either on the Emperor or on his subjects.

"A Nervous Old Lady" with good reason complains of a leading London draper's extraordinary mode of drawing attention to his "sale." Instead of advertising it in the newspapers, a "skrpenny telegram" seemed to him the latest resource of the new civilisation. The "Old Lady" writes to the "Times":—"Imagine my dismay last night at being suddenly awakened by a maid, who stood at my bedside with a telegram, lighted a candle, and immediately disappeared. I tore open the envelope, but alas! without spectacles I could see nothing. I got up in an agony of suspense—having relations in the Transvaal—hunted all over the room for my glasses, and when at length I found them, what do you suppose I read? Peter Robinson's Sale now proceeding." She reasonably protests against this new form of advertising, and, with a touch of humour, adds—"I enclose my card lest you should think that I am part of the advertisement."

The late Primate's father was Bishop of Cork, and his readiness in repartee was marvellous. One day when dining with Archbishop Whately at a large clerical party, the Archbishop loudly called to him, "I say, though you are John Cork, don't stop the bottle." "Oh, my Lord," was the ready reply, "I was only waiting for your Grace to draw one out." The old Bishops wit brought him into trouble at the time of the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. He was reported in the columns of the "Times" to have thus exoressed himself at a Church Defence meeting:—"They talk of Bills and Bills, but Bill Gladstone and his Bill may go to the—You know what that means." His chaplain, the late Primate, thus defended his father in the "Times"—"How could the Bishop utter a—? We all know what this mode of writing expresses; it has one meaning, and but one meaning. It is as much as to say the Bishop used an expression too bad for the papers to publish. The Bishop used the word 'wall,' and if that word be substituted for the '—' it would change the whole character of the sentence. The Bishop, as his friends well know, often used alliterations in public speaking."

An amusing "blague" is told in the French papers concerning the musical proclivities of members of the Royal Family. We have to go to France to learn these things; but, according to "Le Menestrel," not only did the Princess Christian recently sing at Slough in "The Messiah," which is true, but also that "the Royal Family of England are about to give a series of concerts in aid of a fund to provide new wind instruments for the numerous German bands which infest London and other towns of the United Kingdom." According to the same authority "the Prince of Wales has followed the example of his nephew, the composer of the "Hymn to Aegir," and has written a cantata for soloists, chorus, and orchestra, which will shortly be performed in a London concert-room. His son, the Duke of York, will give a pianoforte recital, and his daughter in law, the Duchess May of York, will be heard on the banjo, an instrument used by the American negroes, which has become very popular in the drawing-rooms of the 'grand monde Anglais.'" This sort of thing seems to be firmly believed in France by people who cannot drive it out of their head that the Lor Maire is president of the House of Lords, and that the Queen resides at the Tower of London.

REVISION SETTLEMENT IN ALIBAG.

THE following memorial has been presented to his Excellency the Governor by the Alibag Taluka Association:—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That the Revision Settlement of the Alibag Taluka having been completed, the revised rates were announced to your Excellency's petitioners in the month of May, 1894. Your petitioners knew from the announcement made that the assessments on their lands had been very largely increased. About 500 appeals against the Survey Commissioner's orders assessing your petitioners' lands were lodged with the Government of your Excellency's predecessor in Council, and in accordance with the Government resolution thereon a number of your petitioners deposited various sums of money with the Mamlatdar of Alibag in order to have inquiries made into their cases. It is now more than a year since these sums were deposited, and your petitioners are at a loss to understand why no inquiry has as yet been ordered or commenced, although the collection of the assessment according to the revised rates was made last year and has also been begun this year. Your petitioners are also ignorant as to the manner in which and the officer or officers by whom the inquiries are to be made. Your petitioners' appeals being made in accordance with the provision of section 204 of the Land Revenue Code against the orders of the Survey Commissioner, the inquiry into their nature cannot, they think, be delegated by law to an officer inferior in rank to the Survey Commissioner.

2. That the old annual valuation in respect of garden lands having been confirmed by the Survey authorities and sanctioned by Government, the increased assessment on such lands should have been proportionate to the increased maximum rate, but such has not been the case. While the max mum rate in no case exceeds 50 per cent. the to al increase on this class of lands is 58 per cent., and that on individual holdings more than 200 per cent. in a number of cases.

3. That in the original survey it is well known that land, water, and 60 cocoanut trees to the acre were valued at 8, 8, and 16 annas, respectively. In the revision survey a new factor, under the name of the "Position Class" was substituted for the free factor and a reduced valuation of 8 annas was assigned to it. The result of this change from a 32 to a 24 anna-scale was that although the old classification was nominally confirmed, the soil and water annas were distinctly over-classed inasmuch as they denoted a fraction having 24 for its denominator instead of 32 as before.

4. That the combination of water and soil annas as a basis for the "Position Class" annas in accordance with the Survey Commissioner's table given in his report on the Alibag Revision Settlement (page 146) has given the position class a tremendous power for enhancing the assessment. The following examples will illustrate this very clearly:—

First example—

Original classification:	
Soil	6 annas
Water	4 annas
Trees	4 annas
Total...	14 annas.

Under the old maximum rate of Rs. 10, the assessment would be 14-32 by 10=Rs. 4-6-0 per acre.

Under the revised maximum rate of Rs. 15, the assessment is 14-32 by 15=Rs. 6-9-0.

The same according to Revised Classification:

Soil	6 annas
Water	4 annas
Position	6 annas
Total...	16 annas.

Under the revised maximum rate of Rs. 15 with a 32 anna-scale, the assessment would have been 16-32 by 15=Rs. 7-8-0, but with the 24 anna-scale it is 16-24 by 15=Rs. 10-0-0.

Second example—

Original classification:	
Soil	7 annas
Water	2 annas.
Trees	0 anna.
Total...	9 annas.

Under the old maximum rate of Rs. 10, the assessment is 9-32 by 10=Rs. 2-13-0.

Under the revised maximum rate of Rs. 15, it would have been 9-32 by 15=Rs. 4-3-6.

The same according to Revised Classification:

Soil	7 annas
Water	2 annas
Position	5 annas
Total...	14 annas

With a maximum rate of Rs. 15 and a 32 anna-scale, the assessment is 14-32 by 15=Rs. 6-9-0 but with a 24 annascale it is 14-24 by 15=Rs. 8-12-0.

In the first of the two examples if the "Position Class" had not come in the increase would have been from Rs. 4-6-0 to Rs. 6-9-0, and with the position class on a 32 anna-scale, it would have been Rs. 7-8-0, but with a 24 anna-scale, it comes to Rs. 10-0-0, or more than 100 per cent. In the second example, the increase is over 200 per cent. This is an instance of those lands in the northern side of Alibag which, owing to a defective supply of water, the increase has been over 200 per cent, in almost every case, in consequence of the position class. Garden cultivation of a superior quality has been tried and found a failure in most of the villages to the north of Alibag.

5. That the Survey authorities having found a small portion of a Survey number under rabi cultivation have classed the whole survey number a rabi land without testing the quality of the soil. This, in your petitioners' humble opinion, requires correction.

6. That the old maximum rate for warkas lands was 4 annas per acre, but the Survey authorities have in the opinion of your petitioners, wrongly taken it to mean a four anna-valuation, and having surveyed the warkas lands of the taluka by eye only, have enhanced the assessment above 300 per cent. and in some cases even up to 1,200 per cent., although the bulk of such lands was on the face of it unsuited for any profitable use as stated in Government Resolution No. 1638, dated 7th May, 1894.

7. That by the substitution of earthen dams for the old stone marks to show the boundaries of survey numbers, the Survey authorities have saddled the poor cultivators with an annual expense to the extent of Rs. 1-8-0 per acre, as the earthen dams occupy a considerable space and are liable to be washed away by the heavy rains of the Konkan, while the stone marks were able to stand the storms and rains of forty years without being damaged in the least.

8. That your petitioners, therefore, now pray that your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to cancel the Survey and to appoint a Special Commission to hear and decide their appeals.

9. That the inquiry into these appeals may in your petitioners' opinion, be conducted on the following lines:—

(a) That at least a month's notice may be given to every appellant, informing him when and where his appeal would be heard.

(b) That every appellant may be given an opportunity to prove his case before the court or commission by documentary evidence or by calling witnesses, and the court or commission may be authorized to issue summonses whenever necessary.

(c) That the appellant may be permitted to conduct his case in person or by means of an authorized agent or pleader.

(d) That the appellant may be supplied, at least a fortnight before the commencement of the inquiry, with copies of Survey papers, showing the old and new anna-valuation of his land and the corresponding rates at which the assessment was worked out, the cost of such copies being paid by the appellant.

(e) That the appellant may be furnished with the information as to what deductions, if any, were made to regard to improvements made by him in his land during the currency of the original settlement. In case such deductions were not made, the appellant may be given an opportunity to prove at the time of the inquiry the improvements effected by him at his own cost and labour, and the court may be authorized to make the requisite deductions if the appellant should succeed in proving his case. This inquiry is especially necessary in view of the strong opinion expressed by Mr. E. C. Ozanne on the garden assessment of Alibag in his letter to Government, dated the 31st January, 1894. The following extract from the letter is especially noteworthy (page 147 of the Alibag Settlement Papers):—"Personally I do no like confirming the old water-ass sments, for the water ceased was that made available by the enterprize of individuals, more energetic that their neighbours. Those who had wells at the time of the original classification are therefore taxed more heavily than those who have since built them. But the choice lies between total re-classification and some such system as that adopted, and I think that total re-classification would run a greater chance of taxing improvements."

(f) That wherever the original anna-valuation has been confirmed, the Commission may be authorized to give the old anna-valuation its value according to the revised maxima rates and determine the assessment accordingly.

(g) That the commission may be authorized to deduct water assessment in cases the appellant proves that there is no water-supply for garden or rabi cultivation,—an ingredient essentially required in such cases. The same rule may be made applicable to rice and warkas lands.

(h) That it is not for your humble petitioners to suggest who should constitute the members of the Commission of Inquiry, but they trust they are not out of order in venturing to urge upon your Excellency's Government the need of having on the commission gentlemen possessed of exceptional experience and local knowledge, who, they think, might be invested with powers to pass judicial decisions in the matter of the appeals. Bearing these considerations in mind, and the fact that Civil Courts are deprived of jurisdiction in these matters, your petitioners beg humbly to pray that a commission constituted of some such gentlemen as the following is likely to inspire the confidence of the people of this taluka, namely:—

(1) The Collector of Kolaba.
(2) The Deputy Survey Superintendent.
(3) Rao Bahadur H. V. Sathe, Personal Assistant to the Survey Commissioner.
(4) The Mamlatdar of Alibag.
(5) A non-official gentleman possessed of local knowledge, and representing the views and feelings of the cultivating classes.

10. That the commission may also, in the opinion of your petitioners, be authorized to admit fresh appeals from those landholders, who, in the belief that the general petitions on behalf of the Taluka Association and their fellow-cultivators, may render sufficient redress of their grievances in general, did not lodge any petitions or deposit any money.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 4.

Andrews, Major, 19th Ms I, from Secunderabad.
Beauchamp, Major, Bo, 20th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

FEBRUARY 5.

Roche, Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Whyte, Capt, Bo, 17th Infy, on leave, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 3.

Jennings, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Shikarpur.

FEBRUARY 6.

Jackson, Capt, Ms, 28th M I, on leave, to Cairo.
Taylor, Capt, Ms, 1st Cheshire Regt, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th February, 1896.

1. On Saturday next the 8th instant the Rifle will be class firing at Coorla. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30, 4-15 and 4 30 p.m., and Byculla 13 minutes later in each case.

Dress:—Drill order with arms. Puttees to be worn.

After firing the parade will march back to Parel. Light refreshments will be provided on the range before marching back.

2. That part of previous orders relating to refreshment is hereby cancelled.

3. The Annual Church Parade of the Corps in Garrison will be held on Sunday next the 9th February. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statute at 5-30 p.m.

Dress:—Full dress without puttles. Side arms only.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th February, 1896.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 8th instant at 4-15 p.m. at the Town Hall, for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress.—Review Order—Khaki.

Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars on Saturday the 8th instant as follows:—

St. Mary's College—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

Byculla School—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

2. The Range will be reserved for "F" Company on Saturday afternoon the 8th instant. The trains for Coorla leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m. Bombay time and Byculla 12 minutes later. The attendance on the range will count as Company parade.

3. The Regiment will fall in for Church parade in front of the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. on Sunday the 9th instant.

Khaki uniform, helmets and side arms.

Tram fares will be paid by the Company Instructors.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars on Sunday the 9th instant as follows:—

St. Mary's College—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 5-15 p.m.

Byculla School—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-15 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Annual Church Parade will be held on Sunday the 9th instant.

Full Dress. Members will assemble in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens at 5-15 p.m.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain.
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The fourth Regimental Dance of the season will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday the 14th instant, at 9 p.m.

Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Captain F W English, Byculla School, Byculla
Lieutenant H C Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort
Sergt Major J H Downing, Head-quarters, Bo Vol Rifles
Or Mr Sergt W Stephens, Stephens and Sons, Girgaum
Cr Sergt H Black, Govt Telegraph Office, Pydhownie
Cr Sergt R Smith, Grant's Buildings, Colaba
Sergt S P Pearey, Govt Dockyard, Port
Sergt W G Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort
Vol H Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon

Fancy Dress
Members ..... Rs 2 to include one lady
Non-Members ..... Rs 3 "

Evening Dress
Members ..... Rs 3 to include one lady
Non-Members ..... Rs 4 "
Extra lady ..... Re 1

Light refreshments will be provided.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY).

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

877—Daphtary and F—Bhagwandas Guru Raghoonathdas and others vs Raghoonathdas Guru Gopaldas and others—Tyabjee D and Co—Part h ard.

879—Crawford B and Co—His Highness Sultan Nawaz Jung vs Rustomjee Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy—Inverarity and Co.

880—Little and Co—Kurumsey Madhowjee vs Kursondas Natha and others—Nanu and H.

883—Framjee M and M—Shrinale Luxuman Salegram vs Ramdas Oldhowdas and others—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

402-85—M H Khan—Kadavintegoth Kunhatha and others vs Amina Bee—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

396-94—Bhaishunker and K—Shankergur Ki-horegur vs Kashigur Hiragur—Little and Co—Part heard.

398-95—Arjesir H and D—Hormusjee Pestonjee Hongkong-walla and others vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Nanjhhora—Bland and N.

397-95—Framjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Jaau Gawlee and others—shamrao P.

444-95—R N Mota hoy—Doongersey Nathu vs Waibai and others.

147-11146-95—Ardesir H and D (for pauper)—Michael Anderson vs T J Walsh and others—Hicknell M and M.

417-95—Pyne G and S—Narsoo Salboo vs Narrotumdas Vanarsi Jee—In person.

321-94—M H Khan—Mahomed Yusoof bin Goolam Hubib Mukri and others vs Mahomed Esmail bin Hajee Gulamhusen Dewjee and another—Janardhan and A.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

877-78—C Band B—J C Cama and J Dorabjee, Muthubai vs L N Banajee and others—Andesha H and D, Craigie Lynch and Owen and Roughton and Byrne.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 6TH OF FEBRUARY, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and at Saugor, Jabulpore, Raipur and Nagpur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind vel city was 12 mile s an hour at Bombay, 10 at Mangalore, and 8 at Ratnagiri and Neemuch. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average at Secunderabad, Karwar, Mal gaon, Akola, Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Saugor, Neemuch, Indore, Ajmere, Jeypore, Karachi, Jacobabad, Jhansi, Allahabad and Agra, and the minimum is very large to excess in Rajputana. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Bellary and Cuddapah. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are partially cloudy at Delhi, Agra, Jeypore and Ajmere. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The isobars indicate the existence of a low pressure area over Sind, Rajputana and at about Delhi and Agra, where the weather is slightly unsettled and will become more or less cloudy. Elsewhere the weather is fine and settled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th February 1896.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... inches	29·988
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·2
Dew Point	67·1
Relative humidity of Air	72·8
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ..... degrees	83·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·8
General Directions of wind*	N, NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	30·9

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 6)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Rao Saheb Karpurram Manmathram Mehta, second class Subordinate Judge of Borsad

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Rao Saheb Karpurram Manmathram Mehta or pending further orders:—Rao Saheb Atmaram Jumnadas Kaji, joint second class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad, to do duty as second class Subordinate Judge Borsad; and Mr Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkant, B A, LL B to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Joint second class subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad.

H E in Council is also pleased in accordance with the powers conferred upon him by Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act (Act XIV of 1869) to invest Rao Saheb Atmaram Jamnadas Kaji, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Borsad, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50

Mr H G Goll was sub pro tem Commissioner of Police, Bombay, from the 1st to the 3rd Nov 1895, both days inclusive.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R Knight, I C S, on return to duty, to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 3.

Mr J P Vaughan, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Karachi is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district

Mr Vaughan is also appointed under Sec 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay

Mr A R Dwarkanath, I C S, delivered over charge of the office of Judge and Session Judge, Nasik, on the 25th Jan 1896, in the afternoon.

Mr D Davies, Dist Supt of Police, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension for six months of the leave on medical certificate granted to him in Govt Notification No 1638, dated the 9th March 1895

Rao Saheb Vinayak Narhar Bhoptkar, Mamlatdar, Lalkua Nevasa in the dist i ct of Ahmednagar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district

H E the Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Rao Bahadur Ganesh Pandurang Thakar, Dist Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Kolaba, with additional powers specified

Mr W H Crowe, I C S, Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, is allowed furlough for eleven months from the 1st May 1896 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

In suppression of Government Notification No 185, dated the 7th Jan 1896, appointing Mr F H Warden to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Poona Dist, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Warden to be Supt of Police, Southern Maratha Railway, vice Mr H J Duggan, retiring

H E in Council is pleased to make the following further appointments:—Mr R Mactier, Dist Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist, to do duty as Dist Supt of Police in the Poona Dist during the absence on leave of Mr M Kennedy or pending further order; Mr W G Clabby to act as dist Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist pending further orders; and Mr Mactier to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist pending further orders.

In exercise of the power conferred by Sec 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Jaya atya Bodhrao Tirmalrao Isamdar, first class Subordinate Judge, Nasik, to be allowed privilege leave for fifty one days from the 10th Feb 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it

In exercise of the power conferred by Sec 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Anupram Balmukhandas, Huzur Depy Collr, Broach, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Surat in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Broach Sessions Dist, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law

Under section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr C C Boyd, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Belgaum, in charge of the Sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Chanagad, Samp ngaon and Khanapur.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to order Mr A G Hudson, on return from leave, to resume his appointment as Asst Supt, Konkan Revenue Survey

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Rao Bahadurs Madhavram Harinarayan Vyas and Shrinivas Svamirao Kamlapurkar should revert to Mamlats with effect from the date of reversion of Rao Bahadur Ganesh Pandurang Thakar to British service, and to appoint Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Svamirao Kamlapurkar to act as Depy Collr, sixth grade, continuing to do duty as Native Assistant to the Commissioner, S D, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Balanji Edaiji Kanga on leave or pending further orders

In exercise of the power conferred by Sec 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. IV of 1890, this Department No. 2048, dated 15th Sept 1893, published at page 910 of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 21st idem, Part I, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, with effect from the 16th April 1893, Mr W D Sheppard, I C S, to be Forest Settlement Officer in the Kanara Dist for all the lands in the said district which have been notified as proposed Reserved Forest under Sec 4, or as Reserved Forests under Sec 34, and are not since been disforested under Sec 28, and in respect of which the enquiries into rights contemplated by clause (c) of Sec 4 and sub-para 3 of Sec 34 of the said Act have not yet been made

Under Section 10 of the said Act H E the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collr of Kanara to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forest Settlement Officer under Secs 11, 12, 13 or 15 of the said Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the inquiry and record in respect of the Protected Forests of the said district shall be made and prepared by the said Forest Settlement Officer in the same manner and subject to the same provisions and right of appeal as in the case of Reserved Forests

Mr N R Oliver, Assist Collr of the Salt Revenue, Bombay, is granted furlough for two years

Mr W D Aderi, I C S, Assist Collr, Kaira, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from 29th Feb next

The Hon'ble Mr W W Loch, I C S acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months

Lieut F W Wodehouse Assist Political Resident, Perim, is placed at the disposal of Government for employment in Arabia according to the Departmental Lower Standard on the 23rd Jan 1896.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev P S Grove, B.A., Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabt has been granted by the Secy of State for India a further extension of leave on medical certificate for three months from the 1st March next.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Lieut-Col W McConaghy M D, Civil Surgn, Poona, is allowed furlough for fourteen months under Rule IX of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt W E Jennings, M B, C M, to act as Civil Surgn, Shikarpur, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt J B Smith M B, M Ch, B A, (Royal University, Ireland) to act as Civil Surgeon, Bijapur, pending further orders.

Bo Volunteer Corps.

First Battn B B and C I Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Capt F G Heaven, Unattached List, Second Battn B B C I R Voir Rifle Corps, to be a Capt on the Active List of the first Battn vice Wolff, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Second Battn B B C I R Volr Rifle Corps—Major J M Dick is transfered to the supernumerary List with effect from the 26th Jan 1896.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

As a temporary measure and pending other arrangements, Mr F L Sprott, Asst Engr, 1st grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Northern Division, and attached to the office of the Executive Engr, Presidency.

RAILWAY.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of nineteen months' furlough to Mr. H. McMillan, Ex Engr, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, with effect from the 1st May 1896 or from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Govt Notification No 7196, dated the 6th Nov 1895, Mr Krishnaji Bhau Kale, Village Munsif of Cuinchvad is also appointed with effect from the 14th Feb 1896 to be a Village Munsif under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 for the undermentioned villages in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona District:—Pimpleswodagar, Rahatani, Pimpari-khurd, Thergaon, Tathawade, Punavale, Ravet, Nigadi and Akurdi.

Mr Khanoo and Nanekram has been appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Mirpur Batoro in the Karachi Dist vice Mr Imdadali Montaliad, transferred.

BY THE COMMISSIONER, Northern Division.

Rao Saheb Haribhai Gopalji, B A, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Wagra in the Broach Dist during the absence of Rao Sah b Javerbhai Mathurbhai on privilege leave for two months from such date as he may be relieved of his duties as Chitnis to the Collector of Broach or until further orders.

Mr A L M Wood, I C S, delivered over and Mr C N Seddon I C S, received charge of the office of the Administrator, Sachin State, on the 28th ultimo.

Mr A L M Wood, I C S, delivered over and Mr F X D'Souza I C S, received charge of the office of the Asst Collr in charge Bulsar Division of the Surat Dist on the 18th ultimo

Consequent on the appointment of Khan Saheb Jacob Bapuji, B A, as probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar, doing duty as Chitnis to the Collector of Satara, the following promotions among Dist Insprs of Land Records and Agriculture in the Central Division are ordered:—Mr P D Kirane, sub pro tem first grade Dist Inspr to be confirmed in that grade vice Mr Jacob Bapuji; Mr P P Phadke, sub pro tem second grade Dist Inspr to be confirmed in that grade vice Mr Kirane, but to continue on deputation as Survey Mamlatdar; and Mr K V Joshi, sub pro tem third grade Dist Inspr, to be confirmed in that grade vice Mr Phadke, but to continue as sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar at Peint in the Nasik Dist.

Rao Saheb Sakharam Keshav Adhya kar, probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of taluka Shirpur in the Khandesh Dist, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr Vishwanath Ganesh Kardile, Head Karkun, taluka Nasik, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Dindori in the Nasik Dist during the deputation of Rao Saheb Laxuman Narsinh Bareking to act as City Mamlatdar, Poona, or until further orders

Mr Kasninath Keshao Moghe, Genl Duty Classer, acted as Dist Inspr, Land Records and Agriculture, Ahmednagar, from 3rd Dec 1895 to 14th Jan 1896, both days inclusive, being the period intervening between the departure of Purushottam Bapuji Phadke and the arrival of Mr Ramchandra Vishwanath Gadgil.

Mr Govind Jiwaji Apte, Head Karkun of taluka Mangola in the Sholapur Dist is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the same taluka during the deputation of Rao Saheb Laxuman Nilkant Bareking to act as City Mamlatdar, Poona, or until further orders.

Mr Gangadhar Sharangdhambhekar, Mamlatdar of Rajapur in the Ratnagiri Dist, having been granted two months' furlough from the 16th Feb 1896, Mr Vishnu Vinayak Bakre, B.A., is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during Mr G B Jambhekars absence or until further orders

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

The following appointment is made on public grounds:—Mr G Noel, of the Bombay Police, is appointed sub pro tem third grade Police Inspector vice Mr G T Rennison, transferred to the G I P Railway Police, and will take charge of Anthropometric Central Bureau from Mr J A Guider, appointed Asst Supt of Police

In consequ

NOTICES.

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OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

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(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

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It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
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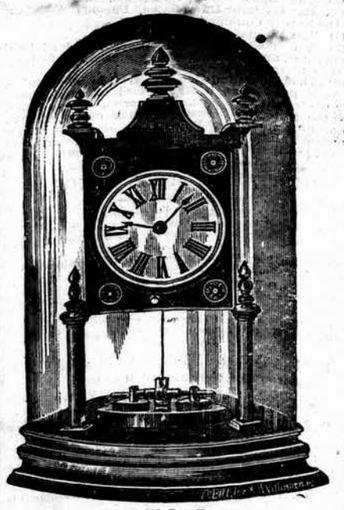
Hours and minutes shown through two apertures in dial, the figures being changed by a mechanical movement. Carved solid dark wood case with gilt ornamentation, Rs. 190.



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In gilt and nickel with revolving lantern, alternately exhibiting flashes of green, red and white lights.
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Another form of Lighthouse Clock with timepiece aneroid and two barometers, Rs. 250.

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Ebonized case with gold ornaments, 10 inch silver dial, chiming the quarters on an octave of sonorous bells and striking hours on deep toned gong ..... Rs. 470.
Similar Clock, large size ..... ,, 700.

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Highest London finish, height 9 feet, 6 inches. Solid Rosewood case and brass ornamentation, with silver and pearl dial.
Clock chimes quarters on 4 or 8 musical tubes.
Rs. 3,500.

GENTS STRAW HATS,

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REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

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